

# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

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## LIGHTER IMPORTS OF MEATS.

Receipts of foreign fresh meats at the port of New York in recent weeks have not averaged as heavy as in the previous month. Total receipts at New York for the past week were 17,211 quarters of chilled and frozen beef, compared to 10,824 quarters a week ago, 26,477 quarters two weeks ago, and even heavier in preceding weeks. Mutton receipts have also been light, none arriving during the past week.

Fresh beef imports from South America totalled 10,524 quarters of chilled beef, all on one boat. Imports via England included 4,687 quarters chilled and 2,001 quarters frozen beef, and 1,015 cases canned beef. Very little offal came in during the week. As the season advances such shipments become more risky, as condition deteriorates rapidly in warm weather here.

Meat exports from Argentina to the United States were larger last week, the total shipments including 47,000 quarters frozen and chilled beef, 8,000 carcasses mutton and 5,000 carcasses lamb, compared with 7,000 quarters beef the week previous. Since January 1 clearances aggregate 298,000 quarters beef, 73,000 carcasses mutton and 37,000 carcasses lamb.

## ARGENTINE CANNED MEAT RULES.

An Argentine decree of February 28, 1914, provides that all canned food of animal origin must bear labels indicating the substances used in its preparation, and prohibits the importation of canned meat or canned fish of any kind without such labels. Each package must also bear the name of the packer and the place of origin. A period of six months from the publication of the decree (March 9, 1914) will be granted manufacturers in which to comply with the new requirements. After the expiration of this period, which will not be extended, violation of the regulations will be punished in accordance with law.

## WANT A CENTRAL ABATTOIR.

At Little Rock, Ark., where there are a number of small slaughterers, and where many butchers kill their own meat, conditions have demanded a more modern system. In addition to modern packing plants there it is proposed to have a central killing plant for butchers who want to do their own slaughtering, and it is proposed to grant to the Butchers Packing Company a franchise for the establishment of a central abattoir. The question is now before the city authorities.

## FEDERAL NET WEIGHT REGULATIONS ISSUED How Products Must Be Marked and Tolerances Allowed

The long expected regulations for the enforcement of the federal net weight law were issued this week by the Bureau of Chemistry at Washington, which will have the enforcement of the law in charge. They clearly show the deep thought and study which has been given to them by the various Secretaries and others who have been holding hearings upon them for many months.

Though it is entirely too soon to predict the result of the enforcement of these regulations, it is apparent that the government has approached the matter in a broad-minded, able way, and that there is no intent to seriously interfere with legitimate business. The force of the law, however, is clearly reflected in these regulations in the requirement that the net weight on all package goods must be clearly indicated so that the consumer can see it. Subterfuges on this point evidently will not be permitted.

The regulations read very clearly, and it is a refreshing novelty for the government to give examples of the meaning of regulations in order that those who are forced to comply with the law will know clearly just what the phraseology means.

Undoubtedly there will be amendments to these regulations from time to time, as practical operation will show them to be necessary. Perhaps one of the earliest of these will be one which will clearly define the meaning of the word "package," which at present seems in doubt.

Regulations as officially issued by the three Secretaries are as follows:

### Marking Quantity of Food in Package Form.

Under section 3 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906 (34 United States Statutes at Large, pages 768 to 772), as amended by the Act of March 3, 1913, entitled "An Act to amend section eight of an Act entitled 'An Act for preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines and liquors, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes,' approved June 30, 1906" (37 United States Statutes at Large, page 732), Regulation 29 of the Rules and Regulations for the Enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act is hereby amended to read as follows:

#### Statement of Weight, Measure or Count.

(Section 8, paragraph 3, under "Food," as amended by act of March 3, 1913.)

(a) Except as otherwise provided by this regulation, the quantity of the contents, in all cases of food, if in package form, must be plainly and conspicuously marked, in terms

weight, measure, or numerical count, on the outside of the covering or container usually delivered to consumers.

(b) The quantity of the contents so marked shall be the amount of food in the package.

(c) The statement of the quantity of the contents shall be plain and conspicuous, shall not be a part of or obscured by any legend or design, and shall be so placed and in such characters as to be readily seen and clearly legible when the size of the package and the circumstances under which it is ordinarily examined by purchasers or consumers are taken into consideration.

(d) If the quantity of the contents be stated by weight or measure, it shall be marked in terms of the largest unit contained in the package; for example, if the package contain a pound, or pounds, and a fraction of a pound, the contents shall be expressed in terms of pounds and fractions thereof; or of pounds and ounces, and not merely in ounces.

(e) Statements of weight shall be in terms of avoirdupois pounds and ounces; statements of liquid measure shall be in terms of the United States gallon of 231 cubic inches and its customary subdivisions, i. e., in gallons, quarts, pints or fluid ounces, and shall express the volume of the liquid at 68° F. (20° C.); and statements of dry measure shall be in terms of the United States standard bushel of 2,150.42 cubic inches and its customary subdivisions, i. e., in bushels, half bushels, pecks, quarts, pints or half pints: Provided, That, by like method, such statements may be in terms of metric weight or measure.

(f) The quantity of solids shall be stated in terms of weight and of liquids in terms of measure, except that in case of an article in respect to which there exists a definite trade custom otherwise, the statement may be in terms of weight or measure in accordance with such custom. The quantity of viscous or semi-solid foods, or of mixtures of solids and liquids, may be stated either by weight or measure, but the statement shall be definite and shall indicate whether the quantity is expressed in terms of weight or measure, as, for example, "Weight 12 oz.," or "12 oz. avoirdupois"; "Volume 12 ounces," or "12 fluid ounces."

(g) The quantity of the contents shall be stated in terms of weight or measure unless the package be marked by numerical count and such numerical count gives accurate information as to the quantity of the food in the package.

(h) The quantity of the contents may be stated in terms of minimum weight, minimum measure, or minimum count, for example, "minimum weight 16 oz.," "minimum volume 1 gallon," or "not less than 4 oz.," but in such case the statement must approximate the actual quantity and there shall be no tolerance below the stated minimum.

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## CO-OPERATION IN MARKETING MEAT PRODUCTS

### How Branch House Men Can Help Packing House End

By J. E. O'Hern, General Superintendent of Plants, Armour & Company.\*

The feature that I think most important to consider is co-operation. We want from the branches any intelligent criticism which will point out to us any short-comings or deficiencies appearing in our products.

To recite what we are trying to do in standardizing would be a pretty long story. We are trying to standardize our products—to make them uniform—so that when you get them from any one house they will be the same as from any other, regardless of what house they come from, and so that the general style, appearance and quality shall be uniform.

I want to explain to you particularly where you can be of a great deal of assistance to us. We are handling a perishable product. Just to remind you that a portion of the complaints that we received last year were caused by lack of attention after the products left the packinghouse, I might say that 60 per cent. of the trouble was attributed to this cause.

We don't say it was absolutely neglect on the part of the branches, but we do feel that you could give this a little more attention, and a tightening up on our part on shipping, loading and icing in transit will be of benefit. We might tighten up on all these things and get 100 per cent. efficiency, if such a thing were possible—but our efforts would all be lost unless you give attention at your end.

I want to call your attention to another thing on which you can help us. On delayed cars you can save a lot of grief and trouble if you will have some one man make it his duty at each branch house to watch time of arrival of these cars. Be dead sure, regardless of the fact that they have arrived.

Just keep in mind that icing stations are twenty-four hours apart, and that this twenty-four hours is calculated to keep the products in good shape under normal conditions. When you get extreme weather conditions, and hot weather such as we had last year, twenty-four hours is hardly enough; and when you add to this a few hours delay between stations in transit, and a longer delay still at destination, you can realize what the results will be.

Coming into the branch house, the location of the product in your branches has a lot of bearing in the keeping quality. Impress on everybody in the organization the necessity of keeping in mind that you are handling a perishable product. We may turn it in to you good—I have in mind two or three instances in which we were told that products had arrived in good order and then the next day along come messages to the effect that the products were not holding up well.

The trouble was that you didn't have it in the proper place in your cooler—you were not maintaining uniform temperatures. People were coming through the doorway where this stuff was carried, where the hot air was pouring in all day.

#### Meat Is a Perishable Product.

Now that applies particularly to lambs and to sheep and to pork. If you must locate some of your product in front of the door and you can't protect it by keeping someone there at the door, try putting the beef in

front of your doorway. Keep your sheep and pork, etc., back in the cooler.

On pork products I want to mention the wrapping, and in that connection I want to call your attention to the new Federal net weight law, in effect now but not enforced until October. It is almost certain that the weight they will decide on will be the net weight at time of shipping.

Now you have got to keep in mind that meat will shrink. Meat contains 75 per cent. moisture on the average, and every change in temperature means a loss of moisture. Every change in temperature causes loss in weight and necessarily a decrease in your results. You want to keep that product so that it is carried in as good a condition as possible to maintain that weight.

But back of it all I think that you will be safe in billing out net weight marked at time of shipment. It will be under Federal inspection. A government inspector will be there at time goods are packed, and his duty will be to see that correct weight is marked on the package.

#### Points in Handling Cured Meats.

With reference to the cured meat product, you can enhance the quality very favorably by placing your meat in storage in such a manner as to protect it against air and exposure.

First, the air will discolor your meat and correspondingly lessen the value of the product.

Second, the air and change in temperature will shrink the meat and correspondingly decrease the weight of your product.

Do not re-trim your meats. The fell-covering that we leave on your ham, for instance, is left there to protect the ham against the exposure I have just mentioned. When you remove that fell-covering, the outer surface of lean meat that is exposed, which at first looks to be a pretty cherry-red, soon discolors and becomes very dark. In a short time it dries, then cracks and invites skippers. It is of no value to the consumer, because on account of the discoloration and dryness of the lean exposed surface it is cut off and wasted.

Leave that fell-covering on your meat as much as possible. In addition to the color and protection to the surface of your meat, it retains the moisture; it will decrease your shrinkages, and, better still, it will leave your meat juicy and palatable.

Keep in mind that as you reduce the moisture on pickled meats you correspondingly increase the meat content and necessarily, of course, the salt in the meat remains in a greater percentage when the meat juices or moisture have evaporated. Investigate this phase of it when you have complaints on salty meats.

I think every branch house superintendent should have at least one practical man in his organization, located at some convenient branch house, whose duty it would be to give particular attention to the handling of the fresh and cured meat products in the various branch houses. Your shrinkages in smoking meats, your shrinkages in boiling hams, quality of the product when finished,

the manufacture of sausage, if any, and the carrying of the various products should all be under the eye of some practical man.

It is just as necessary to look after the quality of the product in your branch house as it is to go out and fight for price, and it will be much easier to get the price when you back it up with quality.

\*Address at meeting of branch house superintendents of Armour & Co., held at Chicago. Reprinted from "Armco."

#### MEAT EXPORTS FOR APRIL.

Exports of meat and dairy products for the month of April, according to the government's preliminary figures, were nearly two million dollars less in value than for the same month a year ago. Exports for the ten months ending with April were  $8\frac{1}{2}$  million dollars in excess of those for a like period of the previous year. The chief decreases for April were in bacon, 4 million pounds less; hams, 3 million pounds less; lard, 10 million pounds less; tallow, one and one-third million pounds less; neutral lard, 1 million pounds less. The increases for the ten months were chiefly in pork products, and made up from heavier shipments earlier in the year. Such shipments are now rapidly falling off.

A synopsis of exports for April, with comparisons, follows:

	April, 1914.	April, 1913.
Beef, fresh, lbs.	550,663	679,121
Beef, fresh, value	\$71,057	\$78,654
Beef, pickled, etc., lbs.	1,965,454	2,154,741
Beef, pickled, etc., value	\$190,892	\$215,514
Bacon, lbs.	12,597,687	16,047,755
Bacon, value	\$1,747,818	\$2,167,214
Hams and shoulders, lbs.	12,485,162	15,480,344
Hams and shoulders, value	\$1,726,351	\$2,147,903
Pork, pickled, etc., lbs.	3,056,294	2,872,348
Pork, pickled, etc., value	\$332,655	\$305,308
Lard, lbs.	29,113,226	39,822,324
Lard, value	\$3,309,343	\$4,581,069
Tallow, lbs.	1,040,739	2,340,817
Tallow, value	\$66,616	\$153,120
Oleo oil, lbs.	10,247,930	8,251,051
Oleo oil, value	\$1,044,248	\$926,649
Neutral lard, lbs.	2,241,967	3,349,393
Neutral lard, value	\$240,389	\$376,394

Total meat and dairy products, value ..... \$9,301,538 \$11,131,437

A synopsis of exports for the ten months, compared to a year ago, is as follows:

	10 mos., 1913-14.	10 mos., 1912-13.
Beef, fresh, lbs.	5,182,842	5,989,607
Beef, fresh, value	\$640,696	\$741,703
Beef, pickled, etc., lbs.	19,263,770	21,210,580
Beef, pickled, etc., value	\$1,904,888	\$2,031,254
Bacon, lbs.	170,405,399	168,224,087
Bacon, value	\$22,722,978	\$21,173,622
Hams and shoulders, lbs.	138,327,286	127,376,316
Hams and shoulders, value	\$19,912,997	\$17,033,484
Pork, pickled, etc., lbs.	39,805,344	34,151,863
Pork, pickled, etc., value	\$4,358,172	\$3,529,636
Lard, lbs.	406,084,064	395,021,137
Lard, value	\$46,125,559	\$44,217,736
Tallow, lbs.	13,002,389	24,453,740
Tallow, value	\$833,336	\$1,532,768
Oleo oil, lbs.	75,664,993	66,775,196
Oleo oil, value	\$7,975,094	\$7,911,340
Neutral lard, lbs.	23,555,100	40,314,312
Neutral lard, value	\$2,710,936	\$4,620,746

Total meat and dairy products, value ..... \$113,211,648 \$104,813,574

#### COTTON OIL TRADE CONVENTIONS.

Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, New Orleans, La., May 18, 19 and 20. Hotel Grunewald.

Alabama Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, Gulfport, Miss., June 11 and 12.

Georgia Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, Warm Springs, Ga., June 15 and 16. Warm Springs Hotel.

Texas Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, Galveston, Tex., June 15, 16 and 17. Hotel Galvez.

National Association of Oil Mill Superintendents, Dallas, Tex., June 10, 11 and 12.



## LESSONS TAUGHT BY OUR MEAT INSPECTION

### Serious Problems to be Solved in Conduct of the Service

By Dr. V. A. Moore, Dean N. Y. State Veterinary College.\*

There is no public service in which sanitarians should be more interested than in the United States Government Meat Inspection. There is no other protective service in connection with food production that has been more difficult to establish, that has had greater obstacles to overcome, that has made more rapid progress and that has protected more people.

Although the first legislation relative to Federal meat inspection—that of August 30, 1890, and March 3, 1891—pertained more to the finding of a market for our pork and pork products than to safeguarding the people against unwholesome meat, it was the beginning of what has developed into a Federal meat inspection which compares most favorably with any other in the world. This is a strong statement, but it is not made with a spirit other than that of genuine appreciation that our government officials have profited by the experience of the pioneer nations in this work and have incorporated as far as possible the best of modern methods on the subject.

The law of 1906 authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to prescribe regulations for the careful inspection, for disease or other unwholesome conditions, of the carcasses of animals at the same time they are slaughtered; to require the packinghouses to be kept in a sanitary condition; and to inspect all meat and meat products before they are placed on the market. This authority applies only to those establishments which are engaged in export or interstate trade.

Following the enactment of this law, it was necessary for the Department of Agriculture to prepare and enforce regulations to cover the three essential points, viz., the inspection of carcasses; the sanitary control of the establishments, and the re-inspection of the meat and meat products.

The efficiency of a meat inspection service depends upon two important factors, viz., the comprehensiveness of the regulations and the thoroughness with which they are enforced. The sanitary value and justice of the regulations are measured by the extent to which they embody protection against insanitary handling of carcasses and the effect of diseased and spoiled meat upon the consumer; and the degree to which they are enforced rests with the executive, educational and moral qualities of the inspectors.

In the growth of the present government regulations, it should be stated that under the legislation enacted prior to 1906, the Secretary of Agriculture had issued regulations relative to the inspection of animals before and after slaughter, and had prescribed rules for the condemnation of carcasses because of disease and injuries. These are known as Bureau of Animal Industry, Bulletin No. 9 (1895), Order No. 33 (1899), Order No. 125 (1904), and Order No. 137 (1906), and various amendments thereto. In the formulation of that part of the regulations pertaining to the diseases of animals and the physical conditions that should condemn the carcasses, the experiences of other governments, espe-

cially Germany, were largely drawn upon.

After the law of 1906, which extended the authority of the Secretary to the sanitary control of packinghouses and to the inspection of the preserved meat and meat products, he appointed a commission to revise the regulations that were in force at the time the new law went into effect, concerning the inspection of animals for disease. This commission was headed by Professor W. H. Welch, of The Johns Hopkins Medical School. The commission recommended certain changes in the regulations then in force and these were adopted by the Department.

#### Regulations Afford Consumer Ample Protection.

The regulations of 1907, known as Order No. 150, and which are still in operation, are more rigid than those of other countries, in that they do not provide for the sale, under prescribed restrictions, of certain classes of meat which other countries utilize. The principle underlying these regulations is that if an animal is diseased or injured in such a way that its flesh may be dangerous or unsafe for the consumer, its carcass shall be condemned.

The regulations give the consumer every possible protection. The extent of this protection is illustrated by the last report of the Bureau of Animal Industry, which states that during the year 1911 government inspection was carried out in 939 establishments, located in 255 cities and towns.

There were 52,976,948 carcasses inspected, of which 117,383 were condemned and 82,710 passed for tallow and lard. In addition to the inspection of the carcasses at the time of slaughter, 6,934,233,000 pounds of meat and meat products were inspected, and of these 21,073,577 pounds were condemned.

The qualifications of the veterinary inspector are assured by the requirements imposed by the government that, first: He must have graduated from a recognized veterinary college, and, secondly, that he must have passed a civil service examination in veterinary medicine. Again, to insure for the inspector a more thorough scientific training, the Department, some years since, prescribed the minimum requirements, in the way of curriculum, equipment and teachers, for the veterinary colleges whose graduates are eligible to take the examination.

In organizing the Meat Inspection Service under the law of 1906, the government secured trained and experienced men to assist in formulating regulations for the guidance of the inspectors. Likewise, the veterinary inspectors have been taken from those who have qualified by their special training and who have been successful in a competitive, technical examination. The meat inspectors are also trained men and skilled in the detection of tainted or sour meat. I do not know of any better mechanism for securing an efficient public service.

The sanitary control of the packinghouses presents difficult problems. In many ways they are more trying to deal with and harder to overcome than the inspection of the carcasses. The meat business, in this country,

began in a small way and after the fashion of the country butcher. The killing and dressing of animals for food has always been looked upon as a disagreeable task; because of the dirt and blood associated with it, the inference seems to have been that the work should be done in a dirty place.

With the growth of our population, business rapidly increased and necessitated such repeated additions to the slaughterhouses that at the time the present law went into effect there were many large, poorly planned, dark, unventilated structures. They conformed, however, to the general idea of the meat business at the time they were built, and the public did not object to them then any more than the masses do now to the local uninspected slaughterhouses.

The law of 1906 required that the packinghouses having Federal inspection be made sanitary. In response to this, the worst of the buildings were in some cases condemned and in others were voluntarily replaced by new structures. The better ones were more or less remodeled. Windows and skylights were put in, the old half-rotten wooden floors were replaced by brick or cement. The walls were either cleaned and painted or were rebuilt with brick, tile or cement. Toilets and dressing rooms for the men were put in, and ventilation, water and drainage were supplied. Suitable benches, tables and trucks were provided for holding the viscera and for handling the meat. A system was instituted for frequent and thorough cleaning of the floors, walls and all tables, trucks and implements. The coolers were repaired. The wagons for transferring the meat were kept clean.

In fact, a great change took place. Actually millions of dollars were spent in bettering the conditions for the more sanitary handling and preserving of the meat and meat products. This work is still in progress. I have personally observed in New York, Buffalo and Philadelphia extensive building operations in connection with the packinghouse business, and I am informed that the same is true in other places.

While there still remain old buildings, there is not to my knowledge a single packinghouse having official inspection that is not kept clean and in such a sanitary condition that meat can be handled within it in a wholesome manner. I know of no other industry where such large expenditures have been made in so short a time to improve the conditions for protecting the product.

#### Co-operation Between Packers and Inspectors.

In the evolution of our meat inspection service teachers as well as pupils have had to learn. Nowhere in Europe is slaughtering done on so large a scale as in this country. There is still much to learn about almost every feature of the packinghouse business with reference to the best facilities and methods of inspection. But the splendid co-operation usually existing between inspectors and packers will hasten the time when throughout the establishments the most desirable equipment will be installed and the most sanitary methods for inspecting and handling the meat will be employed.

Although the Bureau of Animal Industry has enforced a thorough meat inspection, with every year showing improvement over the previous one, there have been numerous

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\*Address before the U. S. Livestock Sanitary Inspection Association.

## PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

### ACTUAL PACKINGHOUSE TESTS.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Every packinghouse superintendent keeps a record of tests, which is his most precious possession, and which serves him as a guide and reference in succeeding operations. It is only actual tests that tell the story in packinghouse practice; theory is all right, but practical results are a necessary guide always. The National Provisioner has printed on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade" many tests of this sort, in answering inquiries from subscribers. It has many more of these test results at its command, and will publish them from time to time for the general information of readers, instead of withholding them until some specific inquiry is made.]

### TROUBLE WITH BOILED HAM.

A Western provision house sends a sample of one of its products to The National Provisioner for analysis, with this letter:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Under separate cover we are sending you a sample piece of our boiled ham, and beg to thank you in advance for your opinion as to what is the matter with this ham, if anything. You will notice a spot in the meat that is darker than the balance of it, and our customer returned it.

Our men and the government inspectors are unable to agree as to whether it is under cured or what. We hope that The National Provisioner can decide the question for us, and possibly suggest a remedy.

The sample of boiled ham sent us evidently had not improved en route, as it was slimy, musty and off color, thus making it that much more difficult to decide what was the real trouble with the meat originally. However, several practical men to whom we submitted the sample for an opinion pronounced it a plain case of "body sour," due to the usual causes—inefficient chilling; possibly a too weak pumping pickle, or a too mild curing pickle which had soured; possibly all three.

While the flavor generally was objectionable, the taste, everything considered, was not at all disagreeable. It is also possible that the meat was undercured. It certainly showed no signs of being pickle soaked, due to being too long in pickle.

Some time ago The National Provisioner published an exhaustive paper on ham souring by Dr. McBryde, of the United States Department of Agriculture, in the "general summary and conclusions" of which the doctor says: "Ham souring as encountered in the wet cure, where the hams are entirely

submerged in pickling fluids, is due to the growth of an anaerobic bacillus within the bodies of the hams. This bacillus was found in sour hams obtained from four different packinghouses.

"The bacillus or its spores is present in the dust and dirt of packinghouses and finds its way into the hams on the thermometers used in testing the hams, on the pumping needles, and possibly on hooks used in handling the hams. It may also be carried into the hams in the pumping pickle, or even find its way into the hams from the curing pickle, although infection through the latter channel probably does not often occur."

Further, he says: "The salts of the pickling fluids have a marked inhibitory action on the ham-souring bacillus. Mild cured hams furnish the greater proportion of the 'sours,' as these hams are not pumped in the body and the growth of the ham-souring bacillus within the bodies of these hams is not interfered with until the curing pickle has penetrated from the outside, which requires several weeks, thus affording the bacillus considerable interval in which to develop.

"The percentage of sours could be materially reduced in these mild-cured hams without materially affecting the cure by pumping with the same strength pickle they are cured in. If the pumping of the regular cure hams were more thorough and all of the deeper portions of the ham were thoroughly saturated with the pumping pickle souring could be largely eliminated if not entirely prevented."

Dr. McBryde evidently advocates cleanliness in every instance, from start to finish, and thorough pumping with "pumping" pickle, as the simplest means to the desired end. The Doctor's paper is largely bacteriological research, and in such language explained. However, there is much contained therein readily understandable by the layman, and which is of great value.

The thorough and proper chilling of hogs is important also, from our point of view, as also is the temperature of pumping and curing pickles and of curing cellars. Hogs should be run into coolers showing 28 degs. to 30 degs. Fahr., which when filled will show

46 degs. Fahr., or thereabouts; this should be reduced to 36 degs. Fahr. in 12 hours and then reduced gradually to 30 degs. Fahr. in the next 60 hours.

The first 12 hours of chilling is the most important part of the whole chilling process. Under this rule the light hams, when cut, will run 33 to 34 degs. Fahr., and the heavier hams 35 to 36 degs. Fahr., and be considered safe.

Pumping pickle should be at least 110 degs. strength, as per salometer, and should be injected into the meats at around 30 degs. Fahr. Curing pickle should also be kept cold, say about 32 degs. Fahr., and the curing cellar not under 33 degs. Fahr. and not over 36 degs. Fahr. Meats thus handled are not liable to "sour" in the least.

All pickles should be made with clean water and ingredients and thoroughly amalgamated and strained, and kept cold, as before stated. All receptacles—pickle vats, curing vats, tierces, etc.—should be kept clean and sweet.

We do not think any pumping pickle under any circumstances should be weaker than a saturated solution; preferably not less than 105 and as high as 115 degrees in strength. Your method of handling meats, if considered, might throw some light on the trouble with your boiled hams. As we do not know it, we cannot speculate further as to causes.

### MEAT OFFAL FOR POULTRY FEED.

The federal meat inspection authorities will permit the use of certain condemned meats and organs in the manufacture of poultry feed under the following regulation:

Meats and organs, such as lungs and livers which have been condemned on account of parasitic infestation or invasion, and the flesh of unborn animals and of animals which have been condemned on account of emaciation and recent parturition, may be utilized at official establishments in the manufacture of poultry feed, provided that such organs or tissues are sterilized by thorough cooking, steam rendering, or desiccation under high temperature. The handling and preparation of such organs and tissues in the manufacture of poultry feeds must be done in rooms and places separate and apart from those used for handling or storing edible products.

## RAW MATERIALS OR WASTE—WHICH?

When the Consolidated Rendering Co. built its new plant at New Haven, a part of the equipment was a double-effect Swenson Evaporator for reclaiming fertilizer from tank water. This apparatus is now being installed in the new plant. It is standard policy now with the Consolidated Rendering Co. to put in an evaporator for tank water in every new plant. This apparatus is considered as much a matter of course as are the boilers and other parts of the power plant. Each one of the 25 or more affiliated companies has such an equipment—all of them, as it happens, being Swensons, the first of which was installed about 15 years ago.

This is in direct contrast to the practice of most of the independent medium-sized packing houses or rendering plants, where it seems to be the custom

to consider tank water as a waste, and to make no effort to reclaim from it the valuable ammonia which it contains. In nearly all these cases, however, after two or three years of operation the management awakens to the fact that the direct income from this tank water is sufficient to pay for the evaporator within a few months after which the income is clear profit. One plant in Chicago estimates that the profit from this source amounts to more than \$100,000 annually, a figure far in excess of the original cost of the equipment.

It seems to be clear, therefore, that inasmuch as this tank water contains so good a percentage of ammonia-bearing materials, salable at a good figure for use as fertilizer, there is no question as to this by-product being raw material and not a waste product.

# SWENSON EVAPORATOR CO.

945 Monadnock Block

(Formerly American Foundry & Machinery Co.)

CHICAGO

40-30



# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

## New York and Chicago

Official Organ American Meat Packers' Association.

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## BEEF IMPORTS AND PRICES

A study of the volume of fresh beef importations under the new tariff act is disappointing to those who have been led to expect plentiful and cheaper beef as a result of free trade in meats. The hints contained in official government bulletins concerning the alleged control of certain foreign trade by American packers do not change the facts in the slightest respect.

It is becoming clear to consumers that the world's beef supply is not adequate to demand, and that we must either reduce our beef consumption or we must build up beef production everywhere. The United States is not the only country which has cut into its beef supplies prodigally while they were plentiful. Argentina has done the same thing, as statistics show, and now Australia is beginning the same process of depletion. The world must learn to conserve its beef

supplies if it expects to continue beef as an article in its dietary.

Official figures show that imports of beef from Argentina since the tariff was removed have averaged 9,000,000 pounds per month, or less than 2 ounces per month per capita for our population. How this drop in the bucket could be expected to make beef either more plentiful or cheaper on our home markets is hard to understand.

At the same time we are confronted with the fact that home production is continuing to decrease rapidly. The figures show that at thirteen packing points in the United States the cattle slaughter in 1911 was 573,000 less than in 1910; in 1912 it was 758,000 less than in 1910; in 1913 it was 990,000 less than in 1910. It should be remembered that these figures do not include the slaughters at smaller points or in the country, where the decrease was even heavier in proportion than at the big packing points.

The falling off in livestock supplies has now reached a point where it is affecting even the operation of the largest packing plants in the country. Reports from Chicago show a cutting down of packinghouse forces simply because of the shortage of supplies, and for no other reason. Animal disease and government condemnation and inspection restrictions have entered into the problem to a considerable extent; but the fact remains that the livestock supply is deficient.

Those who expect greatly increased beef importations as soon as the trade gets on a permanent basis may be disappointed. Argentine beef exports increased 90 per cent. between 1908 and 1912. The drain was terrific. Livestock prices in Argentina leaped up accordingly, and the country's beef resources were drawn upon prodigally to meet the demand and reap the profits. Great Britain took the bulk of this beef, as it does of the Australian frozen beef, and to divert any of it to the United States means competition which tends to increase rather than decrease cost to consumers.

Australia is about to pass through the same experience as Argentina, increasing demand having already started prices on the upward trend. Canada and Mexico cannot be looked to for any relief. The solution to the problem lies at home, as The National Provisioner has so often pointed out, in intelligent and systematic home production on a permanent basis.

## HORSE MEAT IN ARGENTINA

Reports from London state that advices have been received there concerning the opening of markets in Argentina for the sale of horseflesh. The first establishments of that sort are said to have been opened at Rosario, which is one of the meat centers of the River

Plate region. It is reported that the cause of the opening of these markets was "the prevailing high price of beef." This sounds natural to North American ears, but in spite of all our struggles with high meat prices we have not yet come to eating horse meat in this country. It was known that the world's demand for beef was placing a serious strain on Argentina's beef resources, but few imagined that the situation there had already reached the beef famine stage. There cannot be much beef left on the Argentine local markets if the people there are already turning to horse flesh.

## MUNICIPAL MARKET FAILURE

It is reported from Chicago that the city's municipal market, established on South Halsted street, has proved a failure and will be closed up at once. It was claimed that this market would reduce the cost of living by enabling consumers to buy produce at lower prices. The public failed to support the project, just as it has failed to support most projects of this sort. Theory in selling merchandise or food products is one thing; practice is another. The so-called food reformers are great on theory, but when it comes to practice their plans do not always work out. Consumers will continue to trade where it is most convenient to them, and where they have confidence that satisfaction will be given them.

## REFORM FOR REVENUE ONLY

A New York food agitator who achieved notoriety if nothing more by attacking anybody and everybody in the food line, has now changed his tactics. Presumably he has run out of material for his mud batteries. At any rate he is pursuing a radically different policy. Instead of maligning food merchants, he now "puffs" those who advertise in the newspaper which employs him. Right alongside the columns containing the advertisements of those who "fall for this game" appear articles from the pen of this "expert" extolling the products of the advertisers. It would appear that he had now publicly classified himself as a reformer for revenue only.

## WATCHING IMPORTED MEATS

The federal meat inspection authorities warn their inspectors to examine carefully the labels on imported meat products so as to discover any false or misleading statements concerning these imports, which are accepted without special inspection by our authorities, being taken on the approval of foreign inspectors. The notice says: "When obtaining samples of imported products for analyses the labels on the product should be carefully observed, and any false, or misleading statements thereon reported when the samples are submitted." This is as it should be.

## TRADE GLEANINGS

The Planters' Oil Company will rebuild its recently burned cottonseed oil mill at Albany, Ga.

The plant of the Neuhoft Abattoir Company, Nashville, Tenn., has been damaged by fire.

The Pocahontas Guano Company, Lynchburg, Va., will erect a fertilizer plant in South Lynchburg.

The plant of the Southern Cotton Oil Company at Memphis, Tenn., has been badly damaged by fire.

S. Pungin has received a permit to erect an abattoir at 328 South Cameron street, Harrisburg, Pa.

It is announced that the Cudahy Packing Company has leased the old market house at Salem, Mass.

It is reported that the Mississippi Packing Company will open its plant at Natchez, Miss., on May 25.

The slaughter and hide houses belonging to Frank Fultz at Starkey, N. Y., have been destroyed by fire.

The plant of the B. E. Cox Leather Company at Peabody, Mass., has been destroyed by fire with a loss of \$30,000.

The Cudahy Refining Company, Chicago, Ill., has taken over the plant of the Omaha Oil Company at Omaha, Neb.

The Houston Packing Company, Houston, Tex., has let contract for the erection of a fire-proof packing plant, 54 x 112 feet.

The seed warehouse of the Madell Gin Company at Madill, Okla., has been destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$20,000.

The Passaic Beef Company, Passaic, N. J., and the Adams Brothers Company, Jersey City, N. J., have filed certificates of dissolution.

Work on the new branch house for Swift & Company at Corpus Christi, Tex., will be commenced very shortly. It will cost around \$30,000.

The Tobin & Hamilton Leather Company, St. Louis, Mo., has been incorporated with a

capital stock of \$2,000 by W. P. Tobin and others.

It is reported that Armour & Company contemplate moving their headquarters for the branch sales houses in Texas from Dallas to Fort Worth.

The Jackson Cotton Oil Company, Jackson, Miss., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 by M. Green, Sr., M. Green, Jr., and G. W. Green.

The Chinese-American Food Co., New York, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$30,000 by J. A. Bonegan, W. C. Siebert and Wong Hee.

The Broussard Rice Mill and El Campo Rice Milling Company, El Campo, Tex., have consolidated and will install a cottonseed oil mill in the El Campo rice plant.

The Little Rock Stock Yards Company, Little Rock, Ark., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 by H. F. Auten, of Little Rock; J. Gould, Pine Bluff, and others.

A movement has been commenced in the counties of northern New York for the erection of a State abattoir at Utica. Prominent cattle buyers and humane agents are in favor of this action.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Beeville Cotton Seed Oil Mill Company, Beeville, Tex., held last week, the following directors were elected for the ensuing year: Mrs. A. C. Jones, B. W. Klipstein, E. H. Nielsen, J. W. Brown, J. C. Beasley and J. R. Beasley. E. H. Nielsen was elected president and general manager and B. W. Klipstein was chosen secretary-treasurer.

### CHICAGO OLEOMARGARINE OUTPUT.

The oleomargarine output for the Chicago district for the month of April, 1914, was, 6,167,637 lbs. natural color, and 238,434 lbs. artificially colored, a total of 6,406,071 lbs. The production of renovated butter was 1,076,056 lbs.

The actual production in the Chicago district of oleomargarine by months for the past year follows:

	Pounds.
April .....	8,638,210
May .....	7,244,303
June .....	5,204,195
July .....	4,991,673
August .....	5,550,914
September .....	7,920,383
October .....	9,218,252
November .....	8,939,921
December .....	9,318,963
January, 1914 .....	9,494,446
February .....	8,423,903
March .....	7,881,816
April .....	6,406,071

### TO FORCE A CENTRAL ABATTOIR.

Small slaughterers at Richmond, Va., who were prosecuted for alleged violation of the sanitary laws there have been given the alternative of combining for the erection and operation of a central abattoir, or standing prosecution and possible punishment. The authorities state that they will not consent to the further operation of the plants complained of, and if the butchers do not combine in a central plant they will be prosecuted further and their plants closed up.

### CANADA COLD STORAGE AND BUTTER.

There has recently been introduced in the Canadian Parliament a bill to prohibit the manufacture, importation and sale of butter substitutes, and to impose strict regulations on the manufacture, importation and sale of butter and other dairy products. A bill providing for the supervision and inspection of cold storage houses has also been presented to Parliament.

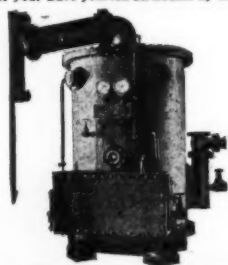
Valuable trade information may be found every week on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page. Do you make it a habit to study this page?

### PROPOSAL.

PROPOSALS FOR COMMISSARY FOOD-STUFFS, ETC., Office of Panama Rail Road Company, 24 State Street, New York, May 15, 1914. Sealed proposals are invited for furnishing commissary food-stuffs, etc., to the Panama Rail Road Company in accordance with terms and conditions contained in Circular No. P-347. Circulars and full information may be obtained at the following-named places, at which points bids will be received and opened in public on date and at time stated: The Purchasing Department, Panama Rail Road Company, 24 State Street, New York; Office of Purchasing Commissary, U. S. A., Whitney-Central Building, New Orleans, La.; Depot Quartermaster, U. S. A., 1086 North Point Street, San Francisco, Cal., and Depot Quartermaster, U. S. A., 115-123 East Ontario Street, Chicago, Ill. Bids will be received at New York until 2:00 P. M.; at Chicago and New Orleans until 1:00 P. M.; and at San Francisco until 11:00 A. M., June 2, 1914; R. E. Rutherford, Commissary Purchasing Agent, Panama Rail Road Co., 24 State Street, New York.

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## FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

### ARCTIC ICE MACHINE SALES.

Recent sales of ice-making and refrigerating machinery and equipment are reported as follows by the Arctic Ice Machine Co., Canton, O.:

The Koehnline Ice & Cold Storage Co., Bridgeport, O., a complete 40-ton Arctic-Pownall raw water ice-making system, to be electrically operated, using Arctic-Pownall shell coolers in the ice-making tanks.

South Dakota State College, Brookings, S. Dak., 6-ton refrigerating Arctic Junior installation, using the Arctic Junior vertical twin-cylinder compressor.

The T. H. Davis Co., Middleport, O., complete 16-ton refrigerating and ice-making plant for installation in their packing house.

Peoples Ice Co., Detroit, Mich., complete 75-ton ice-making plant including Arctic-Pownall shell brine coolers for tanks making raw water ice.

The Safe Cabinet Co., Marietta, O., are installing a 4-ton Arctic Junior refrigerating plant for furnishing drinking water in their factory.

Hygeia Ice & Coal Co., Salt Lake City, Utah, are enlarging and repiping their ice storage rooms, the work being done by the Arctic Ice Machine Co.

The Sanitary Ice & Coal Co., Trenton, N. J., complete 50-ton Arctic-Pownall raw water ice-making plant, using shell coolers and operated by producer gas engine.

Patterson Bros., Cuyahoga Falls, O., 10-ton raw water ice plant complete, to be gas engine driven, equipped with Arctic-Pownall shell coolers.

Tiffin Brewing Co., Tiffin, O., 30-ton ice-making tank, equipped with Arctic-Pownall shell brine cooler, also new distilling apparatus.

Joseph Heim, Penang, Malay Straits Settlement, complete 10-ton ice-making system.

The Shaeffer-Black Co., commission merchants, Canton, O., are equipping their establishment with a 6-ton Arctic Junior refrigerating installation.

The Crystal Ice Co., Calgary, Alta., Canada, are installing a complete 50-ton Arctic-Pownall raw water ice-making system, to be equipped with Arctic-Pownall shell brine coolers and operated by gas engine.

Olympia Hotel, Winnipeg, Canada, is being equipped with 20-ton Arctic refrigerating plant.

Strand & Stott, Manley, Ia., 3-ton Arctic Junior meat market refrigerating installation.

J. O. Cole, Peru, Ind., 30-ton capacity Arctic flask steam condensers.

Joe Abramson, Fort Dodge, Ia., is equipping his market with 3-ton Arctic Junior meat market refrigerating plant.

Holt & Brandon, Evansville, Ind., are installing an 80-ton Arctic ice plant complete, using Arctic-Pownall shell coolers in the ice tanks, to be electrically operated.

Jacob Dold Packing Co., Buffalo, N. Y., 400-ton refrigerating installation and an additional 80-ton complete ice plant being installed by the Arctic Ice Machine Co., to be electrically driven. This will be the largest single electrically driven installation ever made to date.

The Rochester Artificial Ice Co., Rochester, Minn., a complete 20-ton Arctic-Pownall raw

water ice plant with additional compressor capacity, to take care of an ice storage plant. An interesting feature about this installation is the fact that the prominent surgeons, the Drs. Mayo, who are interested in the enterprise, selected the Arctic-Pownall raw water system primarily due to the exceptional purity of the ice produced with this method. A large amount of this ice will be used for food stuffs for convalescents under the care of Mayo Brothers. The above plant will be operated with oil engines.

Consumers' Ice Co., Winnipeg, Canada, 11,500 ft. of piping for their 3,500-ton ice storage house.

McDiarmid & Slater, Aberdeen, S. Dak., are equipping their meat market with 3-ton Arctic Junior refrigerating plant.

The United States Towboat Alabama is being equipped with a complete 3-ton refrigerating plant with 1-ton ice-making tank, furnished by the Arctic Ice Machine Co., of Canton, O.

Summe & Raterman, Covington, Ky., are installing a complete 12-ton refrigerating plant with 5-ton ice-making system, using Arctic-Pownall shell coolers in the ice-making tanks.

Garff Bros., Lehi, Utah, are equipping their commission warehouse with 12-ton Arctic Junior refrigerating plant complete.

W. O. Hamilton, Lancaster, O., is equipping his ice cream factory with complete 8-ton Arctic refrigerating plant.

Canton Provision Co. are increasing their cold storage department, material for same furnished by the Arctic Ice Machine Co.

Jacob White, Greenfield, O., is equipping his dairy plant with 4-ton complete Arctic Junior refrigerating plant.

The Jersey Ice Cream Co., Schenectady, N. Y., are installing a complete 5-ton raw water ice-making tank, with high side, including Arctic ammonia compressor.

The Shawnee Coal Co., Eckman, W. Va., are equipping their Commissary Department with one-ton Arctic Junior ice-making and refrigerating plant complete.

The Arlington Coal & Coke Co., McDowell, W. Va., are equipping their Commissary Department with one-ton Arctic Junior ice-making and refrigerating plant complete.

The Bottom Creek Coal & Coke Co., East Vivian, W. Va., are equipping their Commissary Department with one-ton Arctic Junior ice-making and refrigerating plant complete.

The Nichols Mercantile Co., Nichols, Fla., complete 12-ton refrigerating plant, using Arctic-Pownall shell cooler system, with 4-ton ice tank.

### COLD STORAGE INSULATION.

The Seattle, Wash., branch of the H. W. Johns-Manville Company was recently awarded contract for supplying cork sheets for the Mainland Ice and Cold Storage Company's new plant at Vancouver, B. C. This product, which is known as J-M Pure Cork Sheets, is acknowledged to be standard material for cold storage insulation. It is claimed by the makers that these sheets possess higher insulating efficiency than any other material on the market, as they contain the greatest number of "dead air" cells.

The process of making these sheets is a most interesting one, and consists, in part, of compressing pieces of cork in moulds at a temperature of 500 degs. Fahr. At this temperature the natural gum of the cork is liberated, forming a solid block which will not crumble, rot nor absorb moisture. Further particulars regarding this product may be obtained from the H. W. Johns-Manville Company.

### THE BEST WAY TO CLEAN HOG HAIR.

Further evidence of the interest taken in the discussions which appear on the page under the heading of "Practical Points to the Trade" is noted in the following letter received from one of the regular readers of The National Provisioner. The subject referred to in his letter, that of cleaning and preparing hog hair, is one worthy the attention of every packer. It has proved, to our knowledge in a number of cases, a source of profit where formerly no effort whatsoever was made to save the hair.

As was hinted in several articles on this subject, the cleaning material used for cleaning the hair is of vital importance, and the following letter indicates how the writer has solved this question, and is now able to secure excellent results.

Editor The National Provisioner:

When I first experimented with hog hair I found my chief difficulty was in being able to complete the process of washing and drying, and to have at the finish a quality of hair that had retained its "life," or, as you expressed it in your issue of April 18, 1914, its "resiliency and elasticity."

At the outset it was very apparent to me that I must find some means to overcome this difficulty. Some previous experience with caustic caused me to suspect that my trouble lay in the using of this fiery agent in the vat in which I simmered the hair. I was still more convinced of this when I saw how detrimental the action of caustic was on the vat itself.

It was in my investigations in trying to get away from a cleaning material with caustic properties that I discovered Wyandotte sanitary cleaner and cleanser, the cleaner I now use altogether. The claims made for this Wyandotte cleaner and cleanser first attracted my attention because of the fact that it was declared absolutely free from that "sting," or corrosive characteristic, common to all strongly alkaline materials. And this was exactly what I felt was necessary before the hair could be brought out in its best condition.

The excellent results that immediately followed from the use of the Wyandotte preparation justified my opinions in the matter, as well as the claims which were made for it. The hair retains all its life, its elasticity and its gloss, and comes out in the very best condition for taking the dye.

Before adding the Wyandotte sanitary cleaner and cleanser to the hair I first make sure sufficient water is in the vat to completely cover the hair during the simmering, which lasts about 2½ hours. To every 1,500 to 2,000 pounds of hair cleaned I find the use of 25 pounds of Wyandotte sanitary cleaner and cleanser sufficient to thoroughly cleanse. As you can readily determine, the cost per pound for cleaning is almost negligible, averaging but a few mills per pound.

Instead of cooking the hair, as mentioned in your recent article, I allow it to simmer. This may require more time, but the cleansing action going on in the vat makes up for the lack of intenseness of the heat and of the agitation which it produces.

After handling tons of hair I can recommend the above as being a most satisfactory method, as the cleansing is thoroughly done, and none of the harmful results are experienced as when sal soda, caustic or other harsh chemicals are used.

Is there something you want to know badly that you remember reading in The National Provisioner, but you can't recall the date? Get a binder and keep your copies of the paper, and then you'll have it handy, and won't have to waste time writing for it. Our new binder costs but \$1. Ask us about it.

# ICE AND REFRIGERATION

## NEW CORPORATIONS.

Tampa, Fla.—The Puritan Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$60,000. H. F. Starbuck is president.

Randolph, Vt.—The Randolph Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000 by J. A. Merrill and others.

Savannah, Ga.—The Automatic Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 by F. W. Edwardy and others.

St. Marys, Ga.—The St. Marys Ice and Light Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$6,000 by S. C. Townsend and others.

Richmond, Va.—The Virginia Refrigerator Corporation has been chartered with a capital stock of \$500,000. Alex. Bow, of New York, is president.

Savannah, Ga.—The Savannah Ice Cream and Creamery Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$15,000 by B. M. B. and L. B. Newburger.

Wilmington, Del.—The Bosse Refrigerating Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$500,000 by I. T. Conway, L. A. Brownhill and others.

Wheeling, W. Va.—The East End Ice and Storage Company has been organized with a capital stock of \$50,000 by Joseph Greeding, G. W. Kalbitzer and others.

New York, N. Y.—The Polar Refrigerating Corporation has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$35,000 by B. H. C. Sandy, of Brooklyn, and C. S. Sargent, of New York.

## ICE NOTES.

Pineville, Ky.—G. M. Asher will equip a creamery plant here.

Webster, Tex.—A creamery plant will be erected here by W. R. Eckhardt.

Santa Anna, Tex.—Wm. Lobstein is promoting the erection of an ice plant at this place.

Washington, D. C.—The American Ice Com-

pany will erect a brick storage building at 917 V street, N. W.

Perris, Cal.—Work on the National Ice and Cold Storage Company's new plant will be started at once.

Lexington, Ky.—W. H. Collins, representing a Chicago company, contemplates establishing a branch ice cream plant here.

Gastonia, N. C.—The Gastonia Ice and Coal Company is erecting an addition to its plant. Will install a new 40-ton ice machine.

Nashville, Tenn.—The Nashville Cold Storage and Ice Company has been organized. J. J. Naive is president. A 150-ton ice and storage plant will be erected.

Bristol, Va.—A. E. Fuller, of Bristol Ice Cream Company, has purchased 4-story building next to ice cream plant, which he will remodel into an ice and cold storage plant.

## RUSSIAN BUTTER AND EGGS.

[New York Produce Review.]

Although considerable quantities of butter have been imported from various foreign countries since the reduction in the duty effected by the new tariff, Siberian butter has, generally speaking, so far attracted little attention in our market, notwithstanding the fact that Siberia is next to Denmark the biggest supplier of butter to Northern Europe. Several large shipments were imported during the winter months from London and Copenhagen, but they were mostly old storage stock from last summer which was gladly disposed of by English and Danish importers at reasonable prices.

Well informed operators are confident that as soon as the first shipments of fresh Siberian grass butter arrive in this market same will compare more favorably with the best grades from other countries. The large quantities of Siberian butter exported annually to England (about 69,930,000 lbs.) as well as to Germany and Denmark show that it has already secured a good place in those markets, and when better connections between the American importers and the Siberian producing sections have been established, and the arrangements for quicker transportation as well as cold storage facilities in the direct

steamers to New York have been completed, we may reasonably expect that considerable quantities will come across the Atlantic.

Having been introduced in the seventies of last century, the Siberian creamery industry has made great strides since the completion of the Trans-Siberian Railroad in 1901, when large tracts of pastoral districts were for the first time opened and an outlet created for the produce of these farming sections. Creameries have since been established throughout Siberia on the Danish model to which farmers deliver the milk, and these creameries have organized themselves into great co-operative societies which either sell the butter to the representatives of foreign firms on the spot or export it direct, as, for instance, is being done by the "Union of Siberian Buttermaking Artels," which society has its own selling offices in London, Copenhagen, Hamburg, Berlin, etc.

The Russian Government takes an active interest in the Siberian creamery industry by opening dairy schools and providing better transport facilities on the government railroads. According to latest reports, all butter exported from Kourgan is subject to inspection by State officials, and the quality of the butter itself is improving, as the creameries are installing up-to-date machinery and employing experienced dairymen with a view of improving their product and reaping the benefit of higher prices.

The official average prices of butter at Blisk during 1913, which also may be taken as the approximate standards for other districts, are given as follows:

Price in Roubles per Pood and Approximate Equivalents per Pound in Cents.

Months	Price (Roubles)		Price (Cents)	
	Prime	Seconds	Prime	Seconds
January	14.50	13.50	20½	19½
February	13.50	13.00	19½	18½
March	12.50	12.00	18	17½
April	12.00	11.50	17½	16½
May	12.50	11.50	18	16½
June	12.50	11.50	18	16½
July	12.50	11.50	18	16½
August	12.00	11.00	17½	15½
September	13.50	12.00	19½	17½
October	13.50	12.00	19½	17½
November	15.00	12.50	21½	18
December	15.50	13.00	22½	18½

It will be seen from this that the prices at the producing centers fluctuate very little during a season, at any rate not so much as

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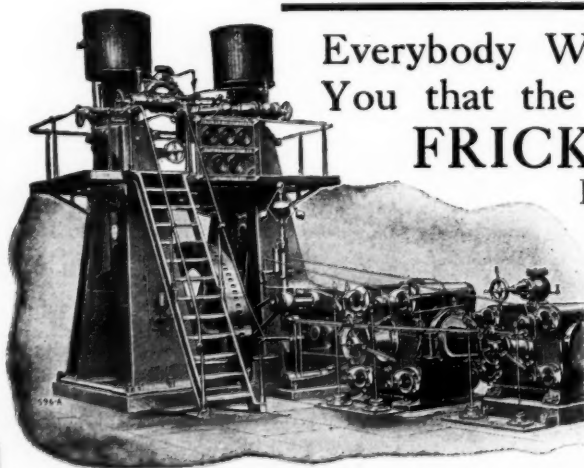
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CHICAGO: F. C. Schapper, Westerlin & Campbell Co.  
CINCINNATI: The Burger Bros. Co.  
CLEVELAND: General Cartage & Storage Co., Henry Bollinger.  
DETROIT: Riverside Storage & Cartage Co., Newman Bros., Inc.  
DALLAS: Oriental Oil Co.  
HAVANA: O. B. Cintas.  
INDIANAPOLIS: Railroad Transfer Co.  
JACKSONVILLE: St. Elmo W. Acosta.  
KANSAS CITY: Crutcher Warehouse Co.  
LIVERPOOL: Peter R. McQuile & Son.  
LOS ANGELES: United Iron Works.  
LOUISVILLE: Union Warehouse, 7th and Magnolia Sts.  
MILWAUKEE: Central Warehouse.

MEMPHIS: Patterson Transfer Co.  
MEXICO, D. F.: Ernst O. Heinsdorf.  
NEWARK: American Oil & Supply Co.  
NEW ORLEANS: Chas. F. Rantz.  
NEW YORK: Roessler & Hasselacher Chemical Co., Shipley Construction & Supply Co.  
NORFOLK: Nottingham & Wrenn Co.  
PITTSBURGH: Pennsylvania Transfer Co.  
PROVIDENCE: Rhode Island Warehouse Co.  
ROCHESTER: Shipley Construction & Supply Co.  
SALT LAKE CITY: Utah Soap Co.  
ST. LOUIS: Pilsbry-Becker Engineering & Supply Co.  
ST. PAUL: R. B. Whitacre & Co.  
SAN ANTONIO: Oriental Oil Co.  
SAN FRANCISCO: United Iron Works.  
SAVANNAH: Benton Transfer Co.; R. Zuck, Jr.  
SPOKANE: United Iron Works.  
SEATTLE: United Iron Works.  
TOLEDO: Moreton Truck & Storage Co.  
WASHINGTON: Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

at port of shipment, where commission houses keep large stocks for speculation.

The Siberian butter is packed in strong barrels made of beech wood weighing gross about 4 poods (144 lbs) and net 3½ poods (126 lbs.) and these are carefully wrapped in matting. Three trains a week convey the butter in refrigerator cars to Baltic ports, principally Windau and St. Petersburg, whence it is shipped to England, Denmark and Germany. At certain points along the railroad, ice-depots have been erected for the re-filling of the refrigerator cars and everything is being done to shorten the time of transit from Siberia to Baltic ports, which is now only about 8 days.

At Windau, Riga and St. Petersburg there are large cold storage warehouses with all modern improvements and each of a capacity of 100,000 casks, a little over 5,000 tons. They are erected on the wharf at the respective ports, and railroad tracks running alongside the buildings insure prompt unloading of the casks into the stores, whence they are consigned to the steamers loading for foreign ports. The greatest percentage of Siberian butter is shipped by way of Windau, as this port is open all the year round, St. Petersburg coming second.

It was in no small degree due to the provision of these unique storage and transportation facilities that the export of Siberian butter has assumed a regular and well organized form and enabled Siberia to compete with the old-established Danish dairy industry.

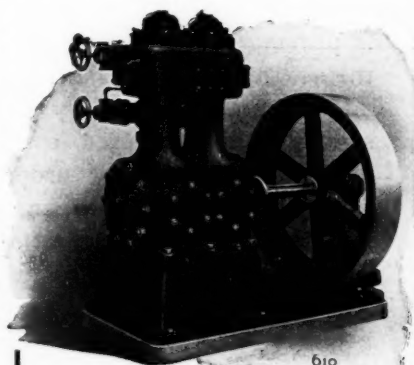
Since the introduction of the new tariff in the United States and the resulting importations of foreign produce, the New York agency of one Russian firm has done much in order to interest firms in the direct importations of Siberian butter by giving American importers valuable information in regard to the market prices, cost of transportation and handling of this business in general. It is also chiefly due to the propaganda carried on by this firm for Russian produce that some of the steamship lines directly interested in traffic emanating from Russian ports are making special arrangements in order to provide better cold storage and transportation facilities.

The arrangements made in that direction have advanced considerably, so that in future Libau will perhaps be an advantageous route for this traffic and the Libau office is already making special arrangements for the prompt and careful handling of these shipments in the same way as has been done hitherto in Windau, Riga and St. Petersburg. The time of transit for butter shipments from Siberia right to New York will therefore be reduced in future to about four weeks.

There are in most Siberian butter districts reliable firms who undertake the buying of butter from the creameries for account of merchants abroad on basis of a small commission amounting to about 20 copeks per pood, which is equal to about 10 cents per 36 lbs. They cable once a week the prices to their principals abroad and receive their orders for the quantity to be bought during the week.

The transportation charges from Siberia to

**WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS**



## Mechanical Refrigeration Pays

There is no longer any doubt on this point. And then it is more sanitary, more reliable, and more satisfactory in every way.

Retail Meat Dealers everywhere are reaping handsome profits by installing modern Refrigerating Plants.

But, as in any venture, success depends in a large measure on the selection of apparatus that will prove best for your requirements.

You cannot make a mistake in selecting from our complete line of Compression and Absorption Apparatus. We are sure to have something that will fit your needs.

Plants from ½-ton Refrigerating Capacity and upwards.

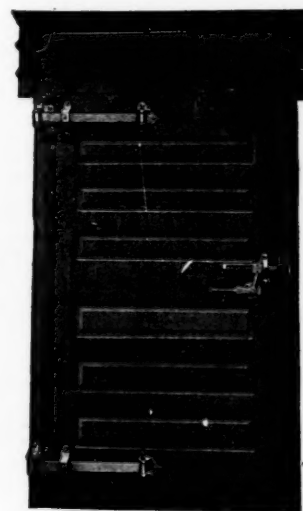
Write us for information and prices.

## York Manufacturing Co.

Ice-Making and Refrigerating Machinery exclusively.

York, Pa.

Branches in all Principal Cities



## CHANGE OF NAME

On and after September 1st, 1914, "Jones Cold Store Door Company" will change its corporate name and will thereafter be known as—

## THE JAMISON COLD STORAGE DOOR CO.

HAGERSTOWN  
MARYLAND

No change whatever will be made in the organization or the business of the Company. The personnel of the management and the sales and shop force will be the same as it has been since 1907.

dock New York, including free cold storage at Baltic ports up to 14 days do not amount to more than 3c. per pound, so that it should be possible to lay down first grade Siberian butter during the summer months at dock New York at 21@23c. per pound and during the fall and winter at 22½@27½c. The prices for second grade butter are on the average 2c. per pound cheaper.

The export statistics of Siberian butter show the following figures for the year 1910-1912:

Weights in Russian Poods Equal to 36 Lbs.

District	per Pood.	1910	1911	1912
Barnaul .....	1,093,815	1,258,991	1,438,298	
Kainsk .....	138,498	222,016	218,952	
Omsk .....	889,366	1,040,252	1,073,167	
Petropavlovsk ..	254,801	234,223	239,733	
Kourgan .....	818,784	573,810	690,909	

Total for the season .... 3,195,264 3,329,292 3,661,059  
Total for the year ..... 3,421,398 4,310,126 4,533,362

Also in the export of eggs Russia has taken leading part for many years, the principal buyers being England, Germany and Austria-Hungary. The St. Petersburg Produce Exchange has divided the eggs into five classes, viz., very big, big, medium, small and very small. The districts supplying the various grades are as follows: "very big" from the district of Eletz and Gouvernment of Orel; Tambov, Voronezh, Orel; part of Kursk supplying the "big" eggs; the towns of Tver, Kaliazin, Nishni-Novgorod, Simbirsk, Uralsk, Tsaritsyn, Melitopol, Bendera, Imerinka, Shepetovka and Moghilev form the boundary of the "medium," whereas the Caucasus and Siberia supply the "small" and "very small" eggs.

The conveyance of eggs to seaport is effected in ordinary railroad cars, 110 cases containing 120 dozen each being reckoned to a carload. The principal shipping port for eggs is Riga.

On account of the lack of cold storage facilities on the direct steamers from Libau to New York, recent shipments of Russian eggs destined for the United States have been shipped by way of a transshipment port, but as soon as the proposed refrigerator installations have been made by the steamship companies concerned these shipments also will no doubt move via Libau. The transportation charges from the principal districts, viz., Voronezh and Kasan to New York will then only amount to about 2¾c. per dozen.

It is understood that several agents of Russian egg exporters are already making arrangements with firms here in order to take up importation of Russian eggs on a big scale. Some of them promise to import Russian eggs in American packing and 60 dozen cases respectively, and in this way make Russian eggs more acceptable for the American market.

The export of Russian eggs during 1910-11 was as follows:

1910 .....	249,834,000 dozen
1911 .....	306,834,000 "

## Washing Hog Hair

TO clean hog hair "safely" without destroying the properties which make the use of the hair valuable, is quite another problem than simply freeing the hair from foreign matter.

Because it cleans the hair "safely," and because it preserves in the hair those properties which make its subsequent use valuable



is proving a boon to packers who are washing for re-sale the accumulations of hair.

Wyandotte Sanitary Cleaner and Cleanser is non-saponifying. It is free from grease and soapy fats, and it never contains caustic properties. It is a mild, sanitary washing product that cleans quickly, removing grease and fat thoroughly but without saponifying them. These facts are easily demonstrated whenever the washing of the hog hair is being done.

Where the use of caustic agents destroy the gloss and the texture of the hair, Wyandotte Sanitary Cleaner and Cleanser leaves it clean and with all the gloss and all the qualities that render it easy to take the dye.



In every package

Every packer who desires to clean hog hair in the most reliable, successful and profitable way should not hesitate to investigate Wyandotte Sanitary Cleaner and Cleanser. A single thorough trial will prove its unusual value for this work.

Ask your supply dealer to ship you a keg or barrel.

THE J. B. FORD CO., SOLE MNFRS.,  
WYANDOTTE, MICH.

This Cleaner has been awarded the highest prize wherever exhibited

## CROSS, ROY & SAUNDERS

SUCCESSORS TO  
ELLSWORTH & CROSS

CASH PROVISIONS FUTURES

POSTAL TELEGRAPH BUILDING

CHICAGO

Members Chicago Board of Trade

New York Representative: F. B. Cooper, Produce Exchange.

Members American Meat Packers' Ass'n



# PROVISIONS AND LARD

## WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tiers, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

**Prices Steady—Cash Demand Fair—Hog Movement Decreasing—Packing Lighter—Hog Values Maintained—Export Demand Quiet.**

The feature of the week in the provision market has been the further development in regard to the hog movement, and the decreasing hog supply at the West. The daily receipts last week showed quite a perceptible falling off at the leading points, and this week the movement has also been moderate. The influence on values of hogs has not been very pronounced, but the contract market has been heavy, and prices have, as a result, been somewhat influenced by the contract position.

The weekly statistics on packing showed a falling off for the week compared with last year amounting to 147,000 hogs, the total being 302,000 against 422,000 the preceding week and 529,000 a year ago; since March 1 the packing has been 4,078,000 hogs, against 4,483,000 a year ago. Most of this decrease has been since mid-April, and has shown a more marked tendency in the movement than the trade had been disposed to look for. The movement of hog values since the beginning of April has been moderately downwards. The average values for hogs on April 1 were \$8.62 per 100 lbs., and the average value on Tuesday was \$8.41, showing a very small loss. In that time, however, the price of July lard has declined about  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per pound, the price of July ribs over  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ a pound, and the price on July pork just about a dollar a barrel.

The greater decline in contracts compared with the hog market has made for less favorable packing conditions, and a less satisfactory result in the distribution of the cured products. There has, however, been a steady pressure on the contract market, and even with the noticeably decreasing tendency in the hog movement, there has been a lack of rallying power that has reflected either considerable speculative liquidation, or else a good deal of selling of contracts against product on hand. This may have been the case particularly in lard, owing to the heavy stocks in the country, which have indicated a less satisfactory demand for distribution.

The quality of the hogs is somewhat irregular; the average weights at the five leading packing points for the past month showed some changes compared with last year, but no important loss in the total weights. The weights as reported compared with the preceding month, and with April of the three preceding years, follow:

	Apr., 1914.	Mar., 1914.	—April—	1913.	1912.	1911.
Chicago .....	233	233	242	227	241	
Kansas City .....	195	200	216	206	223	
Omaha .....	242	238	241	231	244	
St. Louis .....	240	241	257	228	257	
St. Joseph .....	216	223	220	230	239	

The Government Report, showing importation of meats and of meat food products during the month of February has been issued, and the imports showed a more moderate

total than expected. The importation of beef from the Argentine totaled 4,346,565 lbs.; from Uruguay 2,401,855 lbs. The total importation of beef and meat products from all countries totaled 10,766,286 lbs.

The export movement of hog products has shown a further falling off, and in lard the total exports since November 1 have decreased 86,270,000 lbs., while the decrease of meats has been 13,000,000 lbs. The total exports of lard up to date have been, in round numbers, only 234,000,000 lbs.

In view of the conditions which have been developing, as regards the movement of hogs from the country, the trade is very closely studying the effect on values of a distribution of the stocks of product now on hand at the West. The idea expressed by some has been that the decline in contract values represented a belief that the available supplies should be distributed to a point so that they would not be burdensome, and with the decreasing tendency in the hog movement, a very stable value would later develop for both product and hogs. The small decline in hogs since April 1 shows that the decreasing movement is already affecting hog values, but excepting for some small rally from the low point, the lighter hog movement has not been influential in the forward deliveries of product.

Another development which is having considerable influence on the market is the very favorable start for the feed crops. This was shown by the government statement for May 1, indicating a higher promising than usual for hay and pastures, and greater progress with spring plowing and planting than last year. With the first half of the month gone, the conditions have remained favorable, and the outlook is now most excellent for a large hay crop, and good pasturage conditions for some time, while the spring grain crops have gone into the ground in excellent condition very generally over the country.

**LARD.**—The market is quiet and a little steadier in tone with the Western contract market. Demand is still quiet, however, and foreign interest has shown very little increase at the lower range of prices. City steam, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@10; Middle West, 10.15¢@10.25; Western, 10.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; refined, Continent, 10.70; South American, 11.30; Brazil, kegs, 12.30; compound lard, 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢@8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

**PORK.**—The market is quiet, with values held steady on small local stocks. Mess is quoted \$22@22.50; clear, \$19.50@21.50; family, \$23@26.

**BEEF.**—The market was dull and about steady. Family, \$19@20; mess, \$17.75@18.75; packet, \$18@19; extra India mess, \$27@28.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR LATER MARKETS.

### EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to Wednesday, May 13, 1914:

**BACON.**—Antwerp, Belgium, 14,331 lbs.; Bari, Italy, 10,957 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 35,875 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 104,006 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 109,500 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 1,007 lbs.; Helsingfors, Finland, 55,719 lbs.;

Havana, Cuba, 27,532 lbs.; Hull, England, 183,046 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 573 lbs.; Las Palmas, A. R., 4,521 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 944,374 lbs.; London, England, 5,687 lbs.; Manchester, England, 35,000 lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 23,083 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 37,173 lbs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 18,256 lbs.; Santos, Brazil, 4,840 lbs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 62,522 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 39,170 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 4,035 lbs.

**HAM.**—Antwerp, Belgium, 79,500 lbs.; Barranquilla, Colombia, 824 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 3,849 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 10,775 lbs.; Corinto, Peru, 699 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 2,299 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 23,847 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 9,357 lbs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 2,230 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 687,550 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 2,695 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 31,370 lbs.; Hull, England, 140,600 lbs.; La Guaria, Venezuela, 13,057 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 819,300 lbs.; Manchester, England, 154,800 lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 4,522 lbs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 26,802 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 1,497 lbs.; Port of Spain, W. I., 1764 lbs.; Sanchez, S. D., 4,311 lbs.; Southampton, England, 39,100 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 6,605 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 28,193 lbs.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 9,825 lbs.; St. Croix, W. I., 824 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 5,286 lbs.

**LARD.**—Antwerp, Belgium, 132,362 lbs.; Aberdeen, Scotland, 9,947 lbs.; Belfast, Ireland, 1,400 lbs.; Buenaventura, Colombia, 18,066 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 26,126 lbs.; Barranquilla, Colombia, 20,190 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 54,980 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 233,731 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 4,600 lbs.; Cartagena, Colombia, 900 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 11,763 lbs.; Dominica, W. I., 8,630 lbs.; Dunkirk, France, 27,527 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 5,500 lbs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 1,800 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 49,575 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 179,184 lbs.; Gothenberg, Sweden, 42,319 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 154,420 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 1,690 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 74,953 lbs.; Hull, England, 262,776 lbs.; Havre, France, 44,370 lbs.; Iquique, Chile, 21,500 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 2,196 lbs.; La Guaria, Venezuela, 974 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 692,079 lbs.; Leith, Scotland, 103,187 lbs.; Las Palmas, A. R., 14,675 lbs.; London, England, 229,919 lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 45,371 lbs.; Malta, Island of, 1,400 lbs.; Manchester, England, 176,750 lbs.; Messina, Sicily, 31,550 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 56,015 lbs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 50,679 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 1,800 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 58,959 lbs.; Port of Spain, W. I., 105,506 lbs.; Riga, Russia, 6,020 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 8,089 lbs.; St. Croix, W. I., 9,083 lbs.; Sanchez, S. D., 19,111 lbs.; Santos, Brazil, 1,850 lbs.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 800 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 12,902 lbs.; Santa Marta, Colombia, 4,585 lbs.; St. John, N. F., 86,456 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 177,472 lbs.; Southampton, England, 79,562 lbs.; Sierre Leone, Africa, 1,680 lbs.; Swakopmund, —, 13,058 lbs.; Trieste, Austria, 2,464 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 23,842 lbs.; West Hartlepool, England, 66,961 lbs.

**LARD OIL.**—Manchester, England, 30 bbls.

**PORK.**—Antwerp, Belgium, 10 bbls.; Barbados, W. I., 65 bbls., 15 tes.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 19 bbls.; Corinto, Peru, 7 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 14 bbls.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 20 bbls.; Havana, Cuba, 5 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 44 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 19 tes.; London, England, 25 bbls.; Matanzas, Cuba, 63 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 179 bbls.; Port of Spain, W. I., 20 tes., 93 bbls.; St. Croix, W. I., 7 bbls.; Sanchez, S. D., 28 pkgs.; St. Johns, N. F., 395 bbls.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 81 bbls., 12 tes.; Tampico, Mexico, 30 pa.

**SAUSAGES.**—Antwerp, Belgium, 76 pa.; Colon, Panama, 192 pa.; Havana, Cuba, 30 bx.; Matanzas, Cuba, 34 bx.

## WESTERN FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, May 13.—The market for animal ammoniates continues very quiet, with trading practically over for the season, and no particular disposition on the part of buyers to open up business for the new season until sellers get their views down to decidedly lower figures. Some small trades have been reported from various directions on private terms, which are supposed to be anywhere from 5@15c. per unit below the last quoted prices, and it is hard to say just how low trades could be made unless buyers were in position to make firm offers. Some future trading has been done around \$2.75 and 10c., possibly lower on tankage, while blood has remained steady and fairly strong around \$3.20 per unit for prompt or near future shipment, with no disposition to shade prices for the future, as stocks are closely cleaned up and packers are looking forward for a small manufacture during the summer, and prefer to carry their output into the new season unless they can sell around present prices.

Lower grade tankage is offered at slightly easier figures, and some little business has been done with Eastern manufacturers who have been compelled to buy moderately to fill orders which they could not handle owing to the losses by recent large fires. Outside of this, trade has been flat and very limited. Outside packers' and renderers' tankage quiet and very little doing owing to buyers and sellers being too far apart in their views. (Complete quotations will be found on page 37.)

## EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to Wednesday, May 13, 1914:

BEEF.—Barbados, W. I., 11 bbls., 5 tcs.; Colon, Panama, 32½ bbls., 7 tcs.; Cape Palmas, —, 13 bbls.; Corinto, Peru, 35 bbls.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 10 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 8 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 73 bbls.; Hamburg, Germany, 150 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 8 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 125 bbls.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 19 bbls.; Port Limon, C. R. 27 bbls.; Port au Prince,

W. I., 22 bbls.; Port of Spain, W. I., 79 bbls., 43 tcs.; St. Johns, N. F., 395 bbls.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 160 bbls., 3 tcs.

FRESH MEAT.—Colon, Panama, 195,953 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 640 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 54,927 lbs.

OLEO OIL.—Bremen, Germany, 50 tcs.; Constantinople, Turkey, 100 tcs.; Genoa, Italy, 25 tcs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 70 tcs.; Hamburg, Germany, 717 tcs.; Havana, Cuba, 8 tcs.; London, England, 225 tcs.; Liverpool, England, 125 tcs.; Malmo, Sweden, 5 tcs.; Piraeus, Greece, 165 tcs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 957 tcs.; Stettin, Germany, 60 tcs.; Trieste, Austria, 12 tcs.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Barranquilla, Colombia, 1,000 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 12,625 lbs.; Dominica, W. I., 16,500 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 3,017 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 3,500 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 3,500 lbs.; Port of Spain, W. I., 9,972 lbs.; Sanchez, S. D., 1,200 lbs.; St. Croix, W. I., 1,425 lbs.

TALLOW.—Barbados, W. I., 1,250 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 2,049 lbs.; Dominica, W. I., 1,550 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 3,865 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 4,922 lbs.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 2,432 lbs.

TONGUE.—Antwerp, Belgium, 95 pa.; Glasgow, Scotland, 100 cs.; Kingston, W. I., 7 pa.; Liverpool, England, 50 tcs., 30 bbls.; Manchester, England, 264 cs.

CANNED MEAT.—Antwerp, Belgium, 35 pa.; Buenaventura, Colombia, 11 cs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 40 pa.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 40 pgs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 138 cs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 250 cs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 53 pa.; Liverpool, England, 25 cs.; Manchester, England, 127 cs.; Port Limon, C. R., 39 cs.; Port of Spain, W. I., 45 pa.; Santiago, Cuba, 110 cs.; Southampton, England, 75 pa.; Tampico, Mexico, 67 pa.

## OLEO OIL AND NEUTRAL LARD.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, May 14.—There is little to report about this week's market in either oleo oil or neutral lard. We suffer from the general dullness in business in all lines, both here and abroad. The provision and cotton oil markets show no life either. The hog movement this week has been moderate, and there is a decrease in the arrivals of hogs compared to last year. Stocks of product continue large, and there is no disposition to lay in heavy supplies of lard. Oleo stearine drags. Tallow is quiet. The export business this year in lard is smaller than last year, and cottonseed oil shows a falling off of nearly 50 per cent. The general tone of the market for edible fats lacks strength.

## EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Thursday, May 7, 1914, as shown by Williams & Terhune's report, are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil Cake. Bags.	Cottonseed Oil. Bbls.	Bacon and Butter. Boxes.	Hams. Boxes.	Tallow. Pkgs.	Beef. Pkgs.	Pork. Bbls.	Lard. Tcs.	Lard. Pkgs.
Campania, Liverpool .....			741		38		21	1000	
Baltic, Liverpool .....			1274		19	80	350	1965	
Georgic, Liverpool .....	100		2031		123	40	659	2005	
Minneapolis, London .....			277				85	5075	
Philadelphia, Southampton .....			307	461			88	1700	
Marengo, Hull .....			457		25	55	210	4540	
Pascal, Manchester .....			35				65	3350	
Chicago City, Bristol .....			30			25		500	
Caledonia, Glasgow .....	200		986		40	75	85	546	
Pretoria, Hamburg .....					100	75	380	1525	
Kaiserin Aug. Vict., Hamburg .....	725		100			100	1435	1200	
Kaiser Wilhelm II, Bremen .....						15		800	
Campanello, Rotterdam .....	10966								
Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam .....	2022	245					1080	5350	
Hellig Olav, Baltic .....			225			100	260	2195	
Kristianafjord, Baltic .....			150		40	50	50	387	
Vaderland, Antwerp .....	694		272		60	37	185	1900	
Manhattan, Antwerp .....	13145								
Sant' Anna, Marseilles .....							25	33	
Prinzess Irene, Mediterranean .....	1149							85	
Calabria, Mediterranean .....	50	225					10	1400	
Martha Washington, Mediter'ean .....	150							130	
Ivernia, Mediterranean .....	175		20				35	295	
Total .....	26827	2919	307	7284		445	652	5023	35081

## GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, May 13.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 14@14¼c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 13¾@13¾c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 13½@13½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 13½@13½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 13½c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 14@14¼c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 13¼c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12½@12½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 12½@12½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 13@13¼c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 14¼@14¼c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 14¼@14¼c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 14¼@14¼c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 14@14¼c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 14¼@14¼c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 14¼@14¼c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 14¼@14¼c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 13¾@13¾c.

New York Shoulders—Green, 10@12 lbs. ave., 10½@11c. Sweet pickled, 10@12 lbs. ave., 10¾@11c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 10½@11c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 10½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 10½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 10½c. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 10½@11c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 10½@10½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 10¼c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 10¼@10¼c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 16¾@17c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 15¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 14½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 13¾@14c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 15½@16c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 15@15½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 14@14¼c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 13½@13¾c.

## EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending May 9, 1914, with comparisons:

To—	PORK, BBLs.		
	Week ending May 9, 1914.	Week ending May 10, 1913.	From Nov. 1, '13, to May 9, 1914.
United Kingdom ..	150	135	9,866
Continent .....	315	250	5,267
So. & Cen. Am. ....	137	463	5,842
West Indies .....	954	1,666	32,068
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	99	59	12,929
Other countries ..	.....	.....	279
Total .....	1,715	2,573	66,251
MEATS, LBS.			
United Kingdom ..	4,468,185	3,077,375	160,956,665
Continent .....	212,175	667,475	12,699,300
So. & Cen. Am. ....	56,500	76,850	2,367,475
West Indies .....	55,350	188,375	4,525,350
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	.....	.....	58,800
Other countries ..	.....	578,000	20,500
Total .....	4,792,410	4,588,075	180,658,090
LARD, LBS.			
United Kingdom ..	4,946,300	4,755,700	123,580,961
Continent .....	2,520,900	4,391,050	87,900,644
So. & Cen. Am. ....	296,918	577,100	9,908,234
West Indies .....	609,420	830,200	12,061,272
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	745	8,470	347,195
Other countries ..	45,000	56,000	400,540
Total .....	7,519,403	10,618,520	234,207,846

## RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

From—	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York .....	1,035	2,265,750	3,382,698
Boston .....	11	588,525	1,539,605
Philadelphia .....	238	106,335	603,100
Baltimore .....	.....	.....	35,000
New Orleans .....	431	16,800	672,000
Montreal .....	.....	1,541,000	748,000
St. John, N. B. ....	.....	274,000	539,000
Total week .....	1,715	4,792,410	7,519,403
Previous week ..	1,860	5,383,150	4,017,151
Two weeks ago ..	3,298	5,529,500	6,115,862
Cor. week last y'r	2,573	4,588,075	10,618,520

## COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1, '13, to May 9, '14.	Same time last year.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs. ....	13,250,200	13,906,600	656,400
Meats, lbs. ....	180,658,090	192,946,625	12,288,535
Lard, lbs. ....	234,207,846	320,478,254	86,270,408

## OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool. Per ton.	Glasgow. Per ton.	Hamburg. Per 100 lbs.
Beef, per tierce .....	20/	22/6	@29c.
Oil Cake .....	10c.	15c.	@11c.
Bacon .....	20/	22/6	@25c.
Lard, tierces .....	20/	22/6	@25c.
Cheese .....	25/	30/	@50c.
Canned meats .....	20/	22/6	@25c.
Butter .....	30/	30/	@50c.
Tallow .....	20/	22/6	@25c.
Pork, per barrel .....	20/	22/6	@25c.



# TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

## WEEKLY REVIEW

**TALLOW.**—There is a more bearish feeling in some of the local tallow circles. Apparently, interests who are accustomed to periods of activity are either discouraged or disgusted by the prolonged stagnant conditions. The claim has been made that in the very near future there will have to be a revival of the demand, or else lower prices will be inevitable. The trade is being reminded that this period usually marks a heavier production of tallow. It might be that distributors are aware of the situation in detail, and therefore no special pressure will be placed upon the market.

During the week the business was small. Some sales of high grade tallows were reported, and also a few transactions in the lower grades. It is understood that light quantities of the latter descriptions were sold for export, Antwerp being mentioned as a buyer. Incidentally, the London auction sale did not fulfill the expectations of those who are talking rather pessimistically. There were 1,310 casks offered at that center, of which 686 were absorbed, at unchanged quotations.

Prime city tallow here is quoted at 6½c. and specials 6¼c. asked, with last sales on this basis.

**OLEO-STEARINE.**—The market is featureless, and only a routine business is reported. Compound lard makers showed slightly more interest, but their takings were light. Oleo-stearine was quoted at 8½c.

**OLEO OIL.**—A steady tone has prevailed with prices showing a little steadier tone. Demand is quiet, however, and sales are not large. Extras are quoted at New York at 10½c., and 59 florins at Rotterdam.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR LATER MARKETS.

**GREASE.**—The interest in the market has again been limited to small transactions. Pressers are doing but little and sales are of moderate volume. Quotations are nominal, as follows: Yellow, 5½@6½c.; bone, 5¼@6¼c.; house, 5¼@6¼c.

**COCOANUT OIL.**—The foreign markets have been quiet and about steady. Offerings are not heavy, but with rather limited demand the tone of the market has been slightly easier. Cochin, 10½@11c.; arrival, 10¼@10½c.; Ceylon, 9½@9¾c.; shipment, 9¼@9½c.

**CORN OIL.**—The market has ruled steady during the week with the volume of business rather moderate. Prices quoted at 6.55@6.65 in car lots.

**SOYA BEAN OIL.**—The trading continues quiet at unchanged values. Spot is quoted at 6½@6¾c.

**PALM OIL.**—The market has weakened a little during the week. Demand is rather

quiet and there has been some increase in the volume of offerings abroad, resulting in some local concession. Prime red spot, 6¾c.; to arrive, 6½@6¾c.; Lagos, spot, 7¼c.; to arrive, 7c.; palm kernel, 9¼@9½c.; shipment, 9c.

**NEATSFOOT OIL.**—Prices rule steady with a quiet jobbing trade. For 20 cold test, 96@97c.; 30 do., 88c.; 40 do., water white, 80@82c.; prime 67c.; low grade, off yellow, 63c.

### FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, May 15.—Foreign commercial exchange rates were quoted today as follows:

London—		
Bankers' 60 days .....	4.85¼@4.85½	
Demand sterling .....	4.8820@4.8825	
Commercial, 60 days .....	4.84¼@4.84½	
Paris—		
Commercial, 90 days .....	5.21¼	@ 5.21¼—1-32
Commercial, 60 days .....	5.19%	@ 5.19%+1-32
Commercial, sight .....	5.16%	@ 5.16%+1-32
Berlin—		
Commercial, 90 days .....	94 7-16	@ 94½
Commercial, 60 days .....	94 11-16	@ 94 11-16+1-32
Commercial, sight .....	95½	@ 95 3-16
Antwerp—		
Commercial, 60 days .....	5.22¼—3-32	@ 5.22¼—1-16
Amsterdam—		
Commercial, 60 days .....	39 15-16@39 15-16	—1-16

### WHY YOU SHOULD KEEP A FILE.

In connection with the practical trade information published every week on page 18, The National Provisioner is frequently in receipt of letters from subscribers who recall having seen something interesting or important in a previous issue of this publication, but they have mislaid the copy and want the information repeated. The National Provisioner offers the suggestion that if every interested subscriber would keep a file of The National Provisioner he would be able to look up a reference at once on any matter which might come up, and thus avoid delay. A carefully arranged index of the important items appearing in our columns is published every six months, and with this and a binder, which The National Provisioner will furnish, the back numbers of the paper may be neatly kept and quickly referred to for information.

The binder is new, and is the handiest and most practical yet put on the market, and it costs less than the old binder, too! It is finished in vellum de luxe and leather, with gold lettering, and sells for \$1. It may be had upon application to The National Provisioner, 116 Nassau street, New York.

### FRESH MEAT AND OFFAL IMPORTS.

Imports of fresh beef into the port of New York for the past week amounted to 17,211 quarters, compared to 10,824 quarters last week and 26,477 quarters two weeks ago. Direct shipments from South America included 10,524 chilled and no frozen quarters of beef. Shipments via England comprised 4,687 quarters of chilled beef and 2,001 frozen quarters.

There were no mutton and lamb imports. This compares to a total of 6,715 sheep and no lambs last week. Arrivals of canned meats included 1,015 cases via Europe. Very little offal came in.

### LIVESTOCK AND BEEF EXPORTS.

Exports of livestock and dressed beef from United States and Canadian ports for the week ending May 9, 1914, are reported by Williams & Terhune as follows:

Port.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Beef.
From New York .....	—	—	—
From Boston .....	—	—	—
From Philadelphia .....	—	—	—
From Baltimore .....	—	—	—
From Montreal .....	—	—	—
Total .....	—	—	—
Total last week .....	—	—	—

### PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, May 14.—Wholesale prices for green and S. P. pork cuts in New York City are as follows: Pork loins, 18@19c.; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 15c.; do., 10@12 lbs. ave., 14½c.; do., 12@14 lbs. ave., 14½c.; do., 18@20 lbs. ave., 14½c.; green clear bellies, 6@10 lbs. ave., 15½c.; do., 10@12 lbs. ave., 15c.; green rib bellies, 8@10 lbs. ave., 14½c.; S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 14½c.; do., 10@12 lbs. ave., 14c.; do., 12@14 lbs. ave., 13¾c.; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 lbs. ave., 14½c.; do., 8@10 lbs. ave., 14½c.; do., 10@12 lbs. ave., 14c.; do., 12@14 lbs. ave., 13¾c.; S. P. rib bellies, 13@14c.

Western prices as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 17@18c.; do., 10@12 lbs. ave., 16½@17c.; do., 12@14 lbs. ave., 15½@16c.; do., 14@16 lbs. ave., 15@15½c.; skinned shoulders, 12c.; boneless butts, 15½c.; Boston butts, 13½c.; lean trimmings, 13½c.; regular trimmings, 9c.; spareribs, 12c.; neck ribs, 4c.; livers, 3½c.; snouts, 6c.; tails, 8c.; kidneys, 6c.

Tierce goods: S. P. ribs (half sheets), \$30@31; S. P. pig tongues, 12½c.; pig tails, \$23.

# Green Olive Oil Foots

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## COTTON OIL CABLE MARKETS

## Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, May 15.—Market dull. Quotations: Choice summer white oil, 75½ marks; butter oil, 75¾ marks; summer yellow, 70 marks.

## Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, May 15.—Market dull. Quotations: Summer yellow, 41 florins; choice summer white, 44 florins, and butter oil, 43¾ florins.

## Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, May 15.—Market dull. Quotations: Summer yellow, 83¾ francs.

## Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, May 15.—Market dull. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 90 francs; prime winter yellow, 92¾ francs; choice summer white oil, 93½ francs.

## Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, May 15.—Market easy. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 35¾s.; summer yellow, 34¼s.

## SOUTHERN MARKETS

## Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., May 14.—Crude cottonseed oil dull at 46c. Meal, \$26, f. o. b. mills. Hulls 88, Atlanta, loose.

## Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., May 14.—Cottonseed oil market dull; prime crude weak at 47½c. Prime 8 per cent. meal steady at \$27.50. Hulls steady at 88½c. loose.

## New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., May 14.—Basis prime crude cottonseed oil easier at 46c.; offerings and stocks light. Prime meal dull at \$29.50 for 8 per cent., \$28.50 for 7½ per cent., New Orleans. Hulls in good demand at \$9.50 loose, here.

## EXPORTS OF COTTONSEED OIL.

Official government reports of exports of cottonseed oil from the United States for the month of April and the 10 months since July 1, 1913, give the following as preliminary totals: April, 1914, 45,187 bbls.; April, 1913, 87,833 bbls. Ten months ending April, 1914, 429,765 bbls.; ten months ending April, 1913, 689,958 bbls.

## AUSTIN &amp; RAIT SUSPEND.

Austin & Rait, members of the New York Produce Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange and Chicago Board of Trade, have declared their inability to meet obligations. It is said that collections were poor. A member of the concern is credited with the statement that bankruptcy will probably be averted.

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## COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren &amp; Co.)

New York, May 13, 1914.—Long liquidation short selling and bear hammering during the past week brought about almost daily declines, and before the buying power was strong enough to absorb offerings the market had declined some 9 to 21 points, with the July delivery showing the heaviest decline and the October delivery the smallest decline.

Based on surrounding conditions there seems to be no apparent reason for the decline. The general dullness in the trade was probably the main cause, and caused some tired "longs" to attempt to get out of the market. This fact seemed to stampede others and "stop loss" orders came in from all directions. While it was true that the demand from the consuming trade was dull, still there was always a little buying reported almost daily, and at prices considerably above the New York refined oil parity. This buying, however, at no time was vigorous enough to absorb offerings as fast as made, and naturally, with sellers so anxious, prices had to give way.

The past few days, however, the demand from the consuming trade has been quite brisk; in fact, bids were made too attractive when compared to the New York market quotations. This latter buying finally stemmed the decline, and the market since has rallied some 4 to 5 points. In fact, at the close of the week bids for heavy quantities were in the market from the consuming trade at full prices, but distributors show no anxiety to trade.

Considering the heavy unloading during

the past week and adding to this quite heavy "short" selling, the market at present is in a much stronger position than it has been for quite some time. The ultimate outcome, however, as pointed out in our last two reviews, must depend upon the action of the consuming trade.

	Closing May 6.	High.	Low.	Closing May 13.
May .....	7.25 b	7.32 a	7.25	7.05
July .....	7.46 b	7.47 a	7.42	7.25
August .....	7.56 b	7.57 a	7.52	7.36
September .....	7.58 b	7.61 a	7.54	7.44
October .....	7.15 b	7.20 a	7.19	7.10

## CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, May 14.—Latest market quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74@76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.55@1.65 basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.80 per 100 lbs.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in bbls., 2¼@2½c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 80c. per 100 lbs. basis 48 per cent.; 48 per cent. carbonate of soda ash, 95c. per 100 lbs.; talc, 1¼@1¾c. per lb.; silic, \$15@20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; marble flour, \$8 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; silicate of soda, 90c. per 100 lbs.; chloride of lime in casks, 1½c., and in bbls. 2c. per lb.; carbonate of potash, 4@4¼c. per lb.; electrolytic caustic potash, 4¼@5c. per lb.

Prime palm oil in casks, 6¾@7c. per lb.; clarified palm oil in bbls., 7½c. per lb.; genuine Lagos palm oil, 7¼c. per lb.; palm kernel oil, 9¼@9¾c. per lb.; green olive oil, 78c. per gal.; yellow olive oil, 85@87c. per gal.; green olive oil foots, 7½@7¾c. per lb.; Ceylon coconut oil, 9½@9¾c. per lb.; Cochiti coconut oil, 10½@11c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, 7.60@7.70c. per lb.; Soya bean oil, 6¾@7c. per lb.

Prime city tallow, 6¾c. per lb.; corn oil, 6.55@6.65c. per lb.; house grease, 6¼c. per lb.; brown grease, 5¾@6c. per lb.; oleo stearine, 8¾@9c. per lb.; packer's yellow grease, 6@6¼c. per lb.

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## COTTONSEED OIL

### WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

**Less Pressure in the Market—Oil Has Passed from the South—Actual Stuff Steadier—Speculative Holdings Reduced—Sentiment Mixed—Consumers Not Enthusiastic—Developments Awaited.**

After the recent spell of activity and lower values in the cotton oil market quiet conditions have come again. Ordinarily sentiment would be more bearish, on account of the course of prices, although it cannot be said that there is pronounced pessimism at this time. The talk of seven-cent spot oil is heard. This, however, does not inspire fear, as such a basis would not involve much of a readjustment. As usual, there are authorities in the trade who predict much lower prices, but such forecasts are not unqualified, and their materialization hinges largely on the future.

The contention is now freely made that the weaker of the speculative holders have been shaken out, and that the remaining outside interests who are "long" of contracts or of actual oil in some form or other are of high-class calibre. This in itself would not imply a material rise or even impregnable fortification against a decline in cotton oil values, although it results in a technically stronger position. Among these operators are to be

found some who are in daily contact with actual cotton oil, and their stand is not only based on the knowledge that there is very little oil remaining at the south. It is declared by them that the oil unsold is better controlled than ever by comparatively few interests, and if efforts were made by those advocating lower prices to purchase from the present holders, their opinions would be altered, so stubborn are the owners.

Just previous to the last break in the market, somewhat similar claims were made, but it is only fair to state that conditions were somewhat different. For instance, there was more oil at the south. Then again, prices were higher. Furthermore, the lard market was then unsettled, and the local cotton oil future market contained a miscellaneous following of traders who were imbued with the idea that the big interests would simply prevent a decline in the market, despite underlying factors.

Some of the large refiners are identified among those still voicing the opinion that prices will have to be readjusted to a lower level. They declare that consumers cannot be interested, to an extent sufficient to sustain values. However, views of this sort are modified partly by the realization that domestic

and foreign users of cotton oil have very limited stocks, and therefore are compelled to enter the market frequently, if not actively, for the urgent replenishment of supplies. Buying of this sort has unquestionably helped the market of late.

There are several factors which could easily have important bearing on cotton oil values during the summer. Foremost among these, perhaps, is the crop conditions over the south. It appears as though the interests who are inclined to lean to the bear side of the cotton oil market are already seizing the cotton crop news as a factor in their favor. Still, it seems as though in Texas the weather has been such, with alternate rainy and cold spells, to necessitate replanting and interfere with seed germination, suggesting a later crush of new oil than is usual, if not a shorter crush. Admittedly, the situation in the south-central and the Atlantic States is decidedly more hopeful, with soil conditions more favorable, and the start of the plant figured by experts at from one to two weeks early.

Should Texas be favored with propitious weather during the next several weeks, the late start would doubtless be overcome. On the other hand, if adverse conditions obtain, it would result in the cottonseed oil trade not having the advantages of the first supplies of the new crop. As one authority stated, it might mean that distributors of cotton oil would have to provide consumers with a fourteen months' supply out of a moderate twelve months' crush. In this statement, apparently,

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the absence of a carry-over at the beginning of the season is calculated as about a month's consumption of oil. Last season, early shipments of new oil frustrated a bull campaign, and a reversal of conditions might play havoc with bearish designs this season.

The fluctuations in the western lard market are still being closely followed. There are cotton oil veterans who minimize the importance of the changes in pure lard, however, it being claimed by this group that the compound lard market has been solidly established, and even if there should be a further narrowing of difference between lard and its substitute, the manufacturers of the cheaper product would continue to transact a liberal business. Yet, it cannot be denied that to accelerate consumption of compound, cheap or reasonable priced cotton oil is desired, also a strong lard undertone, and at this time an important element against this last named feature is the lower trend of feed-stuff prices, reflecting the highly favorable grain and feed-stuff crop promise.

Closing prices, Saturday, May 9, 1914.—Spot, \$7.10@7.15; May, \$7.13@7.15; June, \$7.23@7.25; July, \$7.32@7.33; August, \$7.42@7.43; September, \$7.48@7.49; October, \$7.10@7.17; November, \$6.60@6.80; December, \$6.50@6.75. Futures closed at 1/2 decline to 1 advance. Sales were: May, 100, \$7.15; July, 1,800, \$7.35@7.32; August, 3,100, \$7.44@7.42; September, 200, \$7.50@7.49. Total sales, 5,200 bbls. Good off, \$7.03@7.12; off, \$6.85@7.12; reddish off, \$6.75@7.05; winter, \$7.20@8; summer, \$7.20@8; prime crude, S. E., \$6.20 nom.; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Monday, May 11, 1914.—Spot, \$7.05@7.15; May, \$7.10@7.15; June, \$7.22@7.24; July, \$7.30@7.32; August, \$7.40@7.42; September, \$7.48@7.50; October, \$7.05@7.15; November, \$6.60@6.80; December, \$6.50@6.70. Futures closed at unchanged to 5 decline. Sales were: June, 600, \$7.23@7.18; July, 8,800, \$7.32@7.25; August, 300, \$7.42@7.41; September, 900, \$7.48@7.45; October, 100, \$7.10. Total sales, 10,700 bbls. Good off, \$6.90@7.15; off, \$6.90@7.12; reddish off, \$6.75@7.10; winter, \$7.25@8.25; summer, \$7.20@8; prime crude, S. E., \$6.13@6.27; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Tuesday, May 12, 1914.—Spot, \$7@7.15; May, \$7.05@7.15; June, \$7.22@7.23; July, \$7.30@7.32; August, \$7.40@7.42; September, \$7.47@7.49; October, \$7.10@7.15; November, \$6.61@6.80; December, \$6.53@6.70. Futures closed at 5 decline to 5 advance. Sales were: June, 100, \$7.22; July, 1,900, \$7.33@7.31; September, 500, \$7.50@7.48. Total sales, 2,500 bbls. Good off, \$6.85@7.15; off, \$6.75@7.12; reddish off, \$6.60@7.10; winter, \$7.20@8.20; summer, \$7.20@8; prime crude S. E., \$6.20@6.27; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Wednesday, May 13, 1914.—Spot, \$7.05@7.15; May, \$7.10@7.12; June, \$7.19@7.23; July, \$7.29@7.30; August, \$7.40@7.41; September, \$7.47@7.49; October, \$7.05@7.20; November, \$6.60@6.80; December, \$6.51@6.70. Futures closed at 5 advance to 5 decline. Sales were: May, 200, \$7.10@7.05; July, 3,200, \$7.30@7.29; August, 1,100, \$7.41@7.39; September, 1,500, \$7.48. Total sales, 6,000 bbls. Good off, \$6.95@7.12; off, \$6.80@7.12; reddish off, \$6.50@7.05; winter, \$7.25@8.25; summer, \$7.25@8; prime crude, S. E., \$6.13@6.27; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Thursday, May 14, 1914.—Spot, \$7.10@7.20; May, \$7.10@7.15; June, \$7.20@7.22; July, \$7.32@7.33; August, \$7.42@7.44; September, \$7.49@7.51; October, \$7.12@7.20; November, \$6.67@6.80; December, \$6.50@6.70. Sales were: May, 300, \$7.12; June, 1,600, \$7.21@7.19; July, 1,400, \$7.34@7.31; August, 100, \$7.45; September, 800, \$7.49. Total sales, 4,600. Good off, \$6.95@7.12; off, \$6.85@7.10; reddish off, \$6.50@7.05; winter, \$7.25@8.25; summer, \$7.25@8; prime crude S. E., \$6.20@6.24; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

SEE PAGE 30 FOR LATER MARKETS.

## COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week ending May 14, 1914, and for the period since September 1, 1913, were as follows:

	Week ending May 14, '14.	Since Sept. 1, '13.
From New York—	Bbls.	Bbls.
Adelaide, Australia .....	—	64
Antwerp, Belgium .....	50	591
Bahia Blanca, A. R. ....	119	653
Barbados, W. I. ....	212	4,673
Barcelona, Spain .....	—	50
Belize, Honduras .....	—	50
Bergen, Norway .....	—	210
Bocas del Toro .....	38	38
Bordeaux, France .....	—	135
Bristol, England .....	—	25
Buenos Aires, A. R. ....	1,293	14,448
Callao, Peru .....	—	6
Cape Town, Africa .....	—	2,327
Cardenas, Cuba .....	—	5
Cartagena, Colombia .....	—	8
Ceara, Brazil .....	—	5
Christiania, Norway .....	—	465
Christiansand, Norway .....	—	105
Colon, Panama .....	57	2,380
Constantinople, Turkey ..	—	100
Copenhagen, Denmark ..	—	5,555
Curacao, Leeward Islands..	—	10
Demerara, British Guiana..	28	1,024
Fremantle, Australia .....	—	118
Fiume, Austria .....	—	100
Genoa, Italy .....	—	16,785
Gibraltar, Spain .....	—	25
Glasgow, Scotland .....	—	4,620
Hamburg, Germany .....	725	10,725
Havana, Cuba .....	—	1,464
Havre, France .....	—	8,390
Hull, England .....	8	688
Iquique, Chile .....	—	569
Kingston, W. I. ....	93	3,917
La Guaira, Venezuela .....	—	15
Las Palmas, A. R. ....	—	40
La Plata, A. R. ....	—	200
Liverpool, England .....	30	19,147
London, England .....	100	16,274
Macoris, S. D. ....	—	82
Manchester, England .....	—	9,367
Maracaibo, Venezuela .....	—	2
Marseilles, France .....	—	6,284
Matanzas, Cuba .....	—	165
Melbourne, Australia .....	—	272
Monte Cristi, S. D. ....	55	418
Montevideo, Uruguay .....	—	7,022
Naples, Italy .....	—	2,871
Nuevitas, Cuba .....	30	145
Para, Brazil .....	—	200
Piraeus, Greece .....	221	3,222
Ponce, P. R. ....	—	23
Port Antonio, W. I. ....	5	382
Port au Prince, W. I. ....	2	94
Port Limon, C. R. ....	5	379
Port Maria, W. I. ....	—	17
Porto Cortez, Honduras....	—	4
Progreso, Mexico .....	—	428
Puerto Plata, S. D. ....	—	23
Punto Arenas, Chile .....	—	388
Rio Janeiro, Brazil .....	—	3,976
Rotterdam, Holland .....	—	12,694
St. Johns, N. F. ....	—	75
Sanchez, S. D. ....	—	871
San Domingo, S. D. ....	—	152
San Juan, P. R. ....	—	1,675
Santiago, Cuba .....	45	934
Santos, Brazil .....	—	3,131

Singapore, Straits Settlements .....	—	2
Southampton, England .....	—	200
Sydney, Australia .....	—	575
Trieste, Austria .....	194	17,123
Trinidad, W. I. ....	14	536
Turks Island, W. I. ....	—	16
Valparaiso, Chile .....	—	4,406
Venice, Italy .....	—	7,142
Vera Cruz, Mexico .....	—	186
Total .....	3,324	205,101
From New Orleans—		
Antwerp, Belgium .....	250	5,985
Bocas del Toro .....	—	51
Bremen, Germany .....	—	965
Buenos Aires, A. R. ....	—	500
Christiania, Norway .....	1,425	10,665
Copenhagen, Denmark .....	225	225
Genoa, Italy .....	—	702
Glasgow, Scotland .....	100	125
Gothenberg, Sweden .....	—	1,775
Hamburg, Germany .....	—	5,568
Havana, Cuba .....	170	2,152
Kingston, W. I. ....	—	60
Liverpool, England .....	—	600
London, England .....	—	100
Manchester, England .....	—	6,100
Port Barrios, C. A. ....	—	2
Progreso, Mexico .....	—	1,342
Puerto Mexico, Mexico....	—	1,360
Rotterdam, Holland .....	—	14,253
San Juan, P. R. ....	—	450
Tampico, Mexico .....	—	508
Vera Cruz, Mexico .....	164	2,212
Total .....	2,334	55,692
From Galveston—		
Antwerp, Belgium .....	—	200
Bremen, Germany .....	—	100
Havana, Cuba .....	—	611
Progreso, Cuba .....	—	200
Rotterdam, Holland .....	—	100
Tampico, Mexico .....	—	260
Vera Cruz, Mexico .....	—	100
Total .....	—	1,571
From Baltimore—		
Glasgow, Scotland .....	—	75
Havre, France .....	—	3,425
Liverpool, England .....	—	150
Rotterdam, Holland .....	—	50
Total .....	—	3,700
From Philadelphia—		
Christiania, Norway .....	104	104
Genoa, Italy .....	—	806
Total .....	104	910
From Savannah—		
Bergen, Norway .....	—	696
Christiania, Norway .....	—	1,215
Christiansand, Norway .....	—	183
Christiansund, Norway .....	—	122
Gothenberg, Sweden .....	—	333
Hamburg, Germany .....	61	3,654
Liverpool, England .....	243	729
London, England .....	—	2,226
Manchester, England .....	—	606
Rotterdam, Holland .....	3,543	33,587
Stavanger, Norway .....	—	273
Tonsberg, Norway .....	—	244
Tromso, Norway .....	—	135
Total .....	3,847	43,999
From Newport News—		
Christiania, Norway .....	—	100
Liverpool, England .....	—	125

# The Procter & Gamble Co.

Refiners of All Grades of

## COTTONSEED OIL

**Jersey Butter Oil**  
Boreas, Prime Winter Yellow  
Venus, Prime Summer White

**Marigold Cooking Oil**  
White Clover Cooking Oil  
Puritan Salad Oil

Offices: Cincinnati, Ohio

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**ASPEGREN & CO.****Produce Exchange Building****NEW YORK CITY****EXPORTERS****BROKERS**ORDERS SOLICITED  
TO  
BUY OR SELL**COTTON SEED OIL**  
**SPOT AND FUTURE DELIVERY**ON THE NEW YORK  
PRODUCE  
EXCHANGE FOR

We issue the only Daily Printed Market Letter on Cotton Seed Oil in this country. Sent free of charge to our regular customers.

WE ARE SELLING AGENTS FOR

THE PORTSMOUTH COTTON OIL REFG. CORP. OF PORTSMOUTH, VA. — AND — THE GULF &amp; VALLEY C. O. COMPANY, LTD., OF NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Will be pleased to quote prices on all grades of Refined Cotton Seed in barrels or loose in buyers or sellers tank cars, f. o. b. refinery or delivered anywhere in this country or Europe.

London, England .....	—	136
Total .....	—	361
From Norfolk—		
Glasgow, Scotland .....	—	1,985
Hamburg, Germany .....	—	1,065
Liverpool, England .....	885	10,490
London, England .....	—	851
Rotterdam, Holland .....	—	3,036
Total .....	885	17,427
From San Francisco—		
Guatemala .....	—	3
Honduras .....	—	1
Hong Kong, China .....	—	2
Mexico .....	—	1
Nicaragua .....	—	1
Yokohama, Japan .....	—	13
Total .....	—	21
From Mobile—		
Buenos Aires, A. R. ....	—	2,238
Total .....	—	2,238
From all other ports—		
Canada .....	3,115	52,972
Mexico (including overland) ..	—	2,394
Total .....	3,115	55,366
Week ending May 14, 1914.	Since Sept. 1, 1912.	Same period 1912.
Recapitulation—	Bbls.	Bbls.
From New York .....	3,324	205,101
From New Orleans .....	2,334	55,692
From Galveston .....	—	1,571
From Baltimore .....	—	3,700
From Philadelphia .....	104	910
From Savannah .....	3,847	43,999
From Newport News .....	—	361
From Norfolk .....	885	17,427
From San Francisco .....	—	21
From Boston .....	—	947
From Mobile .....	—	2,238
From all other ports .....	3,115	55,366
Total .....	13,609	386,386

**HUTCHINSON BECOMES OIL MILLER.**

W. M. Hutchinson, district manager for the Atlanta, Ga., district of the Southern Cotton Oil Company, has tendered his resignation and will engage in the oil mill and fertilizer business at Macon, Ga. Mr. Hutchinson, in con-



W. M. HUTCHINSON.

nection with Joel Hurt, of Atlanta, has bought the old Riverside fertilizer plant at Macon, and will build a new oil mill, as well as remodeling the fertilizer plant.

Mr. Hutchinson is one of the best-known

and most-popular men in the oil mill business. As assistant for many years to District Manager Luther A. Ransom at Atlanta he became well known not only in his own territory, but throughout the entire trade. Upon the death of Mr. Ransom he was made district manager and has handled the interests of his company in a wide territory most successfully. He has held high office in the various trade associations and has been a leading figure at association conventions. He will remove his residence to Macon about June 1. His new enterprise, which will be conducted on an up-to-date basis in every particular, will be known as the Cotton States Seed and Fertilizer Company.

**COTTONSEED PRODUCT EXPERT BACK.**

Erwin W. Thompson, commercial agent of the United States Department of Commerce, returned last week from a visit of more than a year to various part of Europe, made for the purpose of investigating conditions there affecting the cottonseed products interests of the United States. Mr. Thompson was well qualified for his work. He is not only a mechanical engineer, but also a practical oil mill manager and refiner, and knows all the angles of the trade from the standpoint of practice. He has also been a newspaper man and can take the broader view necessary to outline plans for the general welfare of the industry.

Mr. Thompson made an exhaustive study of conditions in the oil and feed markets of Europe, and his report will soon be published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

**We desire to announce that****The American Oil Treating and Hardening Co.****AN OHIO CORPORATION****Will hereafter conduct the business formerly operated by the STEARINE DEPARTMENT of****JOSLIN SCHMIDT & CO.**

### LESSONS FROM MEAT INSPECTION.

(Concluded from page 17.)

and unjust criticisms of the work. Its very success is a challenge to the destructive critic. There is no one more familiar with the weak places in this service and the difficulty in correcting them than the Department itself. Seven years ago our government stepped into the business offices of hundreds of establishments and practically said to the proprietors, "You must submit to our directions regarding the condemnation of carcasses and preserved meats. You must put your establishments in a sanitary condition. You must do as we say or you cannot continue your business."

More trying than persuading the packers of the justice of this new regime was the necessity of employing hundreds of inexperienced veterinarians to enforce the new law. This was a herculean task for the Department of Agriculture. However, the law was obeyed and a great reform took place in the sanitary methods of handling and inspecting meat. While criticisms have been frequent, I have failed to see in the public press any statement concerning the splendid work of the Department, and the wonderful progress which has already been made in safeguarding the public against unwholesome meat food. The insanitary and filthy slaughterhouses have been transformed under inspection into sanitary places where meat is handled in a cleanly manner. The packers have learned that good sanitation in their places of business is a valuable asset.

The meat inspection service can never be perfect because of the human element involved. Accidents will happen, mistakes will occur and errors in judgment will be made. These will exist under any system that can be devised.

An analysis of the criticisms will show that they are petty, being based on some error or accident, or more general attack upon the service. They are largely along two lines—namely, administrative and faulty regulations. The administrative complaint has been largely in connection with the Service bulletins. A careful study of these bulletins shows that they are virtually letters of instruction from the Chief of the Bureau to the inspectors and necessarily are not of general interest to the public. They are in the interest of efficient inspection and nothing else.

The objections to the regulations seem to be confined to the fact that the flesh from animals in which there are certain localized infections or injuries is allowed to pass into the meat supply. These criticisms are based on the aesthetic rather than the sanitary consideration of the subject.

#### Principles Which Should Control Meat Traffic.

The time seems to have come when a statement of a few principles which should control meat traffic and meat inspection would be helpful. The purpose is to care for animals in such a way that they will remain well, and when they are dressed for human food, to handle the carcasses in a cleanly manner. The inspection implies that they shall be condemned if they are found to be diseased and passed if they are sound.

It is well to remember that technically these are relative terms. The so-called sound bullock may be carrying in his intestines the bacilli of tetanus, botulism and malignant

oedema. If from the South, his blood may be able to produce Texas fever in susceptible cattle; his heart muscle may be loaded with sarcosporidia; and the walls of the stomach and intestines may be infested with animal parasites. More than this, there may be the organized remains of pneumonia, pleuritis or peritonitis and the scars of former fractures of ribs and limbs may be found.

Among the infectious transmissible diseases may be mentioned anthrax, rabies, foot and mouth disease, tuberculosis, paratyphoid infections and trichinosis. The flesh of animals infected with these diseases is not known to be dangerous to man after thorough cooking, if we except those affections due to the group of paratyphoid or paracolon bacilli. This statement has a broad historical basis, for in centuries past, flesh from animals thus affected was frequently or even regularly consumed.

Each disease has to be considered by itself, if we wish to single out and define the danger to man. The real danger in such diseases as anthrax, rabies and glanders lurks in the handling of the carcass and in eating the uncooked meat by the unsuspecting purchaser, and in the further dissemination of the specific infection. Hence all traffic in any or all portions of carcasses affected with these diseases is prohibited. Trichinous pork is harmless to manipulation, but highly dangerous as an uncooked food.

An examination of the field of animal pathology shows that we actually have few ideally healthy animals. It is hardly to be expected that we should have. The abnormalities encountered are of many kinds, ranging from mere carriers of virus to various stages of local or general diseases. The trained inspector's function is to save meat wherever that can be done, rather than to reject it. The process of rejection is easy, but there would be little meat handled and sold if every minor blemish were counted against the animal.

As a result of this state of affairs, we find inspection of meats governed by different regulations in different countries. The meat inspection laws of Germany are far less exclusive, but at the same time more highly developed and worked out in more minute detail than in this country.

As Smith has pointed out, diseased meat is there defined solely in accordance with the potential danger to the health of the human species and to other still healthy animals. Meat is classed as utilizable, non-utilizable and of inferior grade. A fourth class is created which is utilizable only under certain restrictions. These are, that it be sold after sterilization at a lower price and only in small quantities to any one purchaser. In Germany a considerable percentage of animals which our government inspectors condemn are used for food.

#### Many Inspection Problems to Be Settled.

There are many problems for the authorities to settle in the conduct of the meat inspection service and the proper classifications of meat and meat products, based on their nutritive value and the physical state of the animals from which they come. The details are intricate and complicated. There are other serious questions relative to the spread of certain diseases of animals where the virus is known to be present in the tissues

for several days before the disease can be detected by either symptoms or tissue changes.

These problems will eventually be solved and the troublesome questions answered if our government inspection is continued as a scientific, non-political and strictly civil service organization.

In the final adjustment of our meat inspection a number of changes will undoubtedly be made. The economic or financial aspect of the whole problem will be of no small importance. The strictness with which animals will be condemned because of local conditions or slight disease will eventually be governed by the law of supply and demand. If our meat supply becomes a continuously diminishing quantity, our standards will change, and we shall come down more and more to the question of healthfulness, irrespective of other considerations.

Because of the general popular misconception at the time the present law was enacted, regarding the dangers to the human family from diseased meat, the regulations of our government are in some respects severe. We were not ready to accept the classification of meat foods as recognized in other countries. In this work we are still young. To attain perfection in equity to the livestock owners and protection to the public from our government meat inspection service, we must abide the ripening influence of years.

The lesson for veterinary sanitarians to learn from our government inspection and to teach in their respective communities is the need for municipal and State inspection that will insure to the people of the country protection against locally killed meat and the insanitary methods of handling it. With our best animals going to distant markets and the others left for the uninspected slaughterhouses, it is easy to understand why locally killed meat may be inferior to that of the inspected houses.

A state and municipal inspection would be of great service in finding the centers of infection in our farming community, thereby making it possible to eradicate the infectious diseases from the locality. Further, it would educate cattle owners in the necessity of exercising greater care for the protection of their stock. With about 40 per cent. of our meat and meat products still uninspected, we cannot hope for the maximum benefits of such a service. As sanitarians, it would seem that our first duty in this matter is to support the efforts of our government in meat inspection, and our second duty to use our influence in extending its benefits to the country as a whole by supplementing it with the institution of Municipal and State Meat Inspection.

#### MOTOR TRUCKS IN THE COUNTRY.

Reports, regardless of section, indicate that the motor vehicle is making fast headway in short-haul freight traffic, and that the most significant strides of the truck industry during the present year will be in the country districts. Kissel-Kar trucks are operated in many of these cross-country enterprises, and statistics in the possession of the Kissel Motor Car Company indicate that, owing to the elimination of delays in loading and unloading, railroad time is usually beaten by many hours. The prospect of higher freight rates for the railroads will add fresh impetus to truck prospects.



# AUCTION SALE

## Eufaula Oil Company

EUFAULA, ALA.

Will sell its assets at Public Sale at the office of the Company, Eufaula, Ala., commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

**Saturday, May 16, 1914**

The assets of the company, including real estate, personal property, bills receivable, accounts receivable, etc., are to be sold at public auction. The property to be sold includes real estate with improvements consisting of buildings, machinery, complete equipment for manufacturing crude cottonseed oil, cake, meal, hulls and linters, office building with furniture, supplies, etc.

The assets have been divided and will first be offered for sale in parcels and then will be offered for sale as an entirety.

**TERMS OF SALE:** As evidence of good faith, each bidder shall be required to deposit at the time of sale, in cash or certified checks or evidence of indebtedness owing to creditors by the company ten per cent. (10%) of his bid or bids, the remainder payable as follows: Personal property in cash on delivery; real estate and improvements in cash, or, at purchaser's option, one-third (1/3) (including deposit) in cash on delivery of title papers; two-thirds (2/3) in one year; all deferred payments to bear interest at the rate of eight per cent. (8%) per annum from date of sale, payable semi-annually until paid, and payable at purchaser's option, at any time prior to maturity.

The highest and best aggregate bid will be accepted and the property knocked down and absolutely sold to the person or persons making the highest and best bid, or bids under the terms of the sale. Any creditor, or creditors, of the company shall have and be accorded the right to pay the amount of his bid or bids *pro tanto* by the surrender of indebtedness owing by the company, at par value and interest accrued to date of settlement or the extent to which said indebtedness would share in the general distribution of the net proceeds of such sale in lieu of cash.

All deferred payments are to be secured by purchase lien notes in case of real estate, and by other satisfactory security, and of such form and substance as may be satisfactory to seller.

A continuous default for thirty days in the payment of any installment of principal and interest shall render all indebtedness of the person in default immediately due and payable.

Additional detailed information regarding the assets to be sold will be furnished to interested prospective buyers upon application to the officers of the Company. As divided into parcels, the property to be sold is as follows:

1. A parcel of land lying and being situated in the city of Eufaula, County of Barbour, State of Alabama, and beginning at the northeast corner of block O at the intersection of Barbour and Orange streets, and running thence south along the line of Orange street a distance of three hundred and eighty-nine and one-half (389½) feet more or less to the right of way of the Ozark & Eufaula Railroad Company; thence west along the right of way of the Ozark & Eufaula Railroad Company a distance of four hundred and thirty-two (432) feet to Randolph street; thence north along the said Randolph street a distance of one hundred and sixty-seven (167) feet to the southwest corner of the lot at present owned by T. P. Graves; thence east along the southern boundary of T. P. Graves' and Mrs. A. L. Muir's lot a distance of two hundred and sixty (260) feet; thence north along the boundary of the lot at present owned by Mrs. A. L. Muir a distance of two hundred and ten (210) feet to Barbour street; thence east along the line of Barbour street a distance of one hundred and seventy (170) feet to Orange street, this being the point of beginning; being the lot on which is located the plant of the Eufaula Oil Company. Said lot is bounded as follows: On the north by the property of T. P. Graves and Mrs. A. L. Muir and Barbour street; on the east by Orange street; on the south by the right of way of the Eufaula & Ozark Railroad Company; on the west by Randolph street and the property of Mrs. A. L. Muir. Also all buildings located thereon, including two seed houses, mill, press room, hull house, boiler house and stack, engine room, dust room, meal and hull storage, office, and all machinery for complete 4-press oil mill, including 4 Smith-Vallie presses, 56 boxes, 12 Carver linters, seed cleaning machinery, double hulling outfit, cookers, sub-heater, cake former, settling tanks, rolls, grinding and filing machines, cake breakers, attrition mill, hull sacker, railroad track scales, platform scales, office building and furniture, and all belts, shafting, pulleys, conveyors and equipment usual with a 4-press oil mill and in connection therewith.

2. A parcel of land lying and being situated in the city of Eufaula, County of Barbour, State of Alabama, including that portion of lots Nos. 6 and 4 in block F, commencing at a point on the east side of Orange street 295½ feet south from the southeast corner of Orange and Barbour streets; running thence south 109 feet to the right of way of the Eufaula & Ozark Railroad; thence east-northeast along the right of way of the said railroad 300½ feet, this line being in the nature of a curve along said right of way to a point

295 feet south of Barbour street; thence west 279 feet to point of beginning, and bounded as follows: On the north by lands of Mrs. Mary A. Perryman; on the west by Orange street; on the south and east by the right of way of the Eufaula & Ozark Railroad Company, on which is located a six 70-saw double independent cotton ginning plant with independent power plant consisting of boiler and engines with double box presses and all necessary shafting, conveyor, belts and pulleys in connection therewith.

3. Seed houses and scales as follows: At Elamville, Alabama, 1 house 18 x 20, 1 scale; Clis, Alabama, 2 houses 20 x 22 and 18 x 20, 1 scale; Hoboken, Alabama, 1 house, 1 scale; Lugo, Alabama, 1 house 18 x 20, 2 scales; Guerryton, Alabama, 1 house 18 x 20, 1 scale; Morris, Georgia, 1 house 18 x 20, 1 scale; Saco, Alabama, no house, 1 scale; Boswell, Alabama, 1 house 18 x 20, 1 scale; Comer, Alabama, 1 house 16 x 24, 1 scale; Seale, Alabama, 1 house 18 x 20, 1 scale; Hatchers, Georgia, 2 houses 18 x 20 and 20 x 30, 1 scale; Midway, Alabama, 1 house 18 x 38, 2 scales; Three Notch, Alabama, 1 house 18 x 20, 1 scale; White Oak, Alabama, 1 house 20 x 30, 1 scale; Batesville, Alabama, 2 houses 16 x 24 and 20 x 24, and 2 scales; Fitzpatrick, Alabama, 1 house 20 x 34, 1 scale; Clayton, Alabama, 2 houses 16 x 40 and 20 x 26, no scales; Matthews, Alabama, 1 house 20 x 40, 1 scale; Louisville, Alabama, 1 house 22 x 30, 2 scales; Thompson, Alabama, 1 house 18 x 20, 1 scale; Mitchell, Alabama, 1 house 18 x 20, 1 scale; Brantley, Alabama, 1 house 18 x 20, 1 scale; Hatchchubbee, Alabama, 1 house 20 x 30, 1 scale; Arlton, Alabama, 1 house 18 x 20, 1 scale; Pike Road, Alabama, 1 scale; Howe, Alabama, 1 scale.

Bills receivable and accounts.

All other assets.

EUFAULA OIL COMPANY.

# AUCTION SALE

## Ozark Oil Company

OZARK, ALA.

Will sell its assets at Public Sale at the office of the Company at Ozark, Ala., commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

**Monday, May 18, 1914**

The assets of the company, including real estate, personal property, bills receivable, accounts receivable, etc., are to be sold at public auction. The property to be sold includes real estate with improvements consisting of buildings, machinery, complete equipment for manufacturing crude cottonseed oil, cake, meal, hulls and linters, office building with furniture, supplies, etc.

The assets have been divided and will first be offered for sale in parcels and then will be offered for sale as an entirety.

**TERMS OF SALE:** As evidence of good faith, each bidder shall be required to deposit at the time of sale, in cash or certified checks or evidence of indebtedness owing to creditors by the company ten per cent. (10%) of his bid or bids, the remainder payable as follows: Personal property in cash on delivery; real estate and improvements in cash, or, at purchaser's option, one-third (1/3) (including deposit) in cash on delivery of title papers; two-thirds (2/3) in one year; all deferred payments to bear interest at the rate of eight per cent. (8%) per annum from date of sale, payable semi-annually until paid, and payable at purchaser's option, at any time prior to maturity.

The highest and best aggregate bid will be accepted and the property knocked down and absolutely sold to the person or persons making the highest and best bid, or bids under the terms of the sale. Any creditor, or creditors, of the company shall have and be accorded the right to pay the amount of his bid or bids *pro tanto* by the surrender of indebtedness owing by the company, at par value and interest accrued to date of settlement or the extent to which said indebtedness would share in the general distribution of the net proceeds of such sale in lieu of cash.

All deferred payments are to be secured by purchase lien notes in case of real estate, and by other satisfactory security, and of such form and substance as may be satisfactory to seller.

A continuous default for thirty days in the payment of any installment of principal and interest shall render all indebtedness of the person in default immediately due and payable.

Additional detailed information regarding the assets to be sold will be furnished to interested prospective buyers upon application to the officers of the Company.

As divided into parcels, the property to be sold is as follows:

First—A certain parcel or tract of land located in the city of Ozark, County of Dale, State of Alabama, described as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of Jesse Grace lot in Ozark and Union avenue, at a point about 145 feet north of the center of the transfer track of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, and running thence east for thirteen degrees north for a distance of 917 feet; thence east thirty-four degrees and forty-five minutes north a distance of 179 feet; thence along the right of way of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad's main line, following the curve of said right of way at a uniform distance of fifty feet from the center of the track of said main line in northerly direction a distance of 782 feet; thence south

twenty-four degrees and forty-six minutes, a distance of 213½ feet; thence north thirty degrees and fifty-two minutes west, a distance of 150 feet; thence south twenty-four degrees and forty-six minutes west, a distance of 73½ feet; thence north thirty degrees and fifty-two minutes west, a distance of 210½ feet; thence south thirteen degrees, a distance of 385 feet; thence west thirteen degrees, a distance of 265 feet to Union avenue; thence along the line of Union avenue a distance of 361 feet to the point of beginning, bounded as follows: On the west by Union avenue and the Baraes property; on the south by Jesse Grace lot and the right of way of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, on which is located a transfer track; on the east by the right of way of the Atlantic Coast Line's main line; on the north by Byrd property and the Barnes property, being in all approximately ten and a half acres.

On this property is located a seed house, oil mill proper, tower press room, cake mill and meal grinder, engine room, linter room, boiler room and stack, store house, gunnery, unloading shed, plunder house, office and seven dwelling houses. The oil mill machinery includes three Buckeye presses, forty-five boxes, ten Carver linters, seed cleaning machinery, double hulling outfit, cookers, rolls, cake former, cake breaker, attrition mill, elevated tank, oil storage tanks, office building and furniture, seven substantial dwelling houses on the property, hydrants, hose, hose-house, outhouses, hull and meal sacking machines, railroad track scales, platform scales—all shafting, belting, pulleys and conveyors required in the operation, a six-stand 70-saw double independent cotton ginning plant, complete electric lighting system, engines, boilers and engines to operate cotton gin, and the usual tools and appliances used in connection with a cottonseed oil mill.

Second—Seed House and Scales: At Ozark, Alabama, two sets of wagon scales; Elba, Alabama, seed house and scales; Brinson, Georgia, seed house and scales; Gordon, Alabama, seed house and scales; Midland City, Alabama, seed house and scales; Brockton, Alabama, seed house and scales; Arlton, Alabama, seed house and scales; Banks, Alabama, seed house and scales; Davisville, Alabama, seed house and scales; Damascus, Alabama, scales; Wells Station, Alabama, scales; Brundige, Alabama, scales; L. F. Session, Alabama, scales; Yancey Carroll scales; J. W. Ziglar one pair of beam cotton scales; Headland, Alabama, scales; Ashford, Alabama, scales; Abbeville, Alabama, seed house and scales—all of which are located at various stations on the railroad in the territory in the vicinity of the Ozark mill, with the exception of the Damascus scales which are located in the interior.

Third—Accounts bills receivable.

Fourth—All other assets.

OZARK OIL COMPANY.

# AUCTION SALE

## Birmingham Oil Company

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Will sell its assets at Public Sale at the office of the Company in Birmingham, Ala., commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

**Wednesday, May 20, 1914**

The assets of the company, including real estate, personal property, bills receivable, accounts receivable, etc., are to be sold at public auction. The property to be sold includes real estate with improvements consisting of buildings, machinery, complete equipment for manufacturing crude cottonseed oil, cake, meal, hulls and linters, office building with furniture, supplies, etc.

The assets have been divided and will first be offered for sale in parcels and then will be offered for sale as an entirety.

**TERMS OF SALE:** As evidence of good faith, each bidder shall be required to deposit at the time of sale, in cash or certified checks or evidence of indebtedness owing to creditors by the company ten per cent. (10%) of his bid or bids, the remainder payable as follows: Personal property in cash on delivery; real estate and improvements in cash, or, at purchaser's option, one-third (1/3) (including deposit) in cash on delivery of title papers; two-thirds (2/3) in one year; all deferred payments to bear interest at the rate of eight per cent. (8%) per annum from date of sale, payable semi-annually until paid, and payable at purchaser's option, at any time prior to maturity.

The highest and best aggregate bid will be accepted and the property knocked down and absolutely sold to the person or persons making the highest and best bid, or bids under the terms of sale. Any creditor, or creditors, of the company shall have and be accorded the right to pay the amount of his bid or bids *pro tanto* by the surrender of indebtedness owing by the company, at par value and interest accrued to date of settlement or the extent to which said indebtedness would share in the general distribution of the net proceeds of such sale in lieu of cash.

All deferred payments are to be secured by purchase lien notes in case of real estate, and by other satisfactory security, and of such form and substance as may be satisfactory to seller.

A continuous default for thirty days in the payment of any installment of principal and interest shall render all indebtedness of the person in default immediately due and payable.

Additional detailed information regarding the assets to be sold will be furnished to interested prospective

buyers upon application to the officers of the company. As divided into parcels, the property to be sold is as follows:

#### 1. BIRMINGHAM REAL ESTATE.

Beginning at a point where the east boundary line of the Louisville & Nashville right of way intersects the south boundary line of the G. P. Railway right of way; thence along the south boundary line of the G. P. Railway right of way south seventy (70) degrees east a distance of twelve hundred and twenty (1220) feet more or less to (King Land & Improvement Co.) boundary line; thence three (3) minutes and twenty-one (21) seconds south four hundred and twenty-five (425) feet; thence north seventy-four (74) degrees, west twelve hundred and twenty-five (1225) feet more or less to the Louisville & Nashville Railway right of way at a point three hundred and ten (310) feet south of point of beginning; thence north one (1) degree three (3) minutes, north along said Louisville & Nashville right of way three hundred and ten (310) feet to point of beginning, in all ten acres of land more or less situated in the east 1/4 of the southwest 1/4 and west 1/4 of the southeast 1/4 of section 19, township 17, range 2, West, in Jefferson County, Alabama, including all buildings and machinery located thereon comprising a complete three-press cottonseed oil mill; buildings consisting of seed house, mill building, engine room, boiler room, two storage houses, office, stable, linter shed, shed over oil tanks, hydrant houses and fences; mill, including three presses, seven Carver linters, boilers, engines, pumps, seed cleaning machinery, cookers, sub-heater, cake former, cake breaker, attrition mill, double hulling outfit, and all belts, shafting, pulleys, conveyors, and attachments usual and customary and belonging to the mill.

#### 2. PLANT AND GIN.

Being certain tracts of land situated in the city of Clanton, county of Chilton, State of Alabama, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the west side of 7th street or the Clanton and Jennison road, and north of 4th avenue where the south line of Lillie L. Stewart's lot crosses said west line of 7th street, being also a point in the line of the lots now owned by the estate of Samuel Adams, deceased; thence running in a northwesterly direction along the west line of said 7th street two hundred and twenty-five (225) feet; thence in a westerly direction, right angles to said 7th street, one hundred and fifty (150) feet to the right of way of the L. & N. Railroad; thence in an southerly direction along the easterly line of said right of way of the L. & N. Railroad two hundred (200) feet to the south line of Lillie L. Stewart's lot. If said line was extended due west; thence due east one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet along said line to the west line of 7th street to point of beginning, containing approximately thirty-six thousand four hundred and fifty-two and five-tenths (36,452.5) square feet, or eighty-three hundredths (.83) acres of land more or less, on which is located the buildings and machinery known as Clanton gin, consisting of ginery, engine room, bagging and storage room, storage unloading shed, boiler room, stable, cottonseed storage, seed house and office, electric light system, steam power plant, office furnishing and equipment, two wells with Marsh steam deep well pump, one Continental Gin Company 70-saw gin outfit, one Continental Gin Company three 60-saw and one 80-saw gin outfit, including all necessary spouting, transmission, pulleys, belting, conveyor, etc. Also portable scales, hand tools, pipes and fittings.

Seed house and scales at Oneonta, Alabama, including real estate; two seed houses and one scales at Amory, Mississippi; seed house and scales at Nettleton, Mississippi; seed house and scales at Windfield, Alabama; seed house and scales at Verbena, Alabama; seed house and scales at Sulligent, Alabama; seed house and scales at Hanceville, Alabama; seed house and scales at Eutaw, Alabama; seed house and scales at Berry, Alabama; seed house and scales at Plantersville, Mississippi; seed house at Sylacauga, Alabama; scales at West Point, Mississippi; scales at Jackson Gap, Alabama; scales at Tupelo, Mississippi; scales at Salem, Alabama; scales at Altoona, Alabama; scales at Samson, Alabama; scales at Waverly, Alabama; two scales and one house at Bessemer, Alabama; scales at Clanton, Alabama; scales at Jemison, Alabama; scales at Fort Payne, Alabama; scales at Camp Hill, Alabama; Falkville, Alabama.

Accounts and bills receivable.

All other assets.

BIRMINGHAM OIL COMPANY.

## AUCTION SALE

### Dixie Gin Company

LIMITED

ALEXANDRIA, LA.

Will sell its assets at Public Sale at the office of the Company, Alexandria, La., commencing at 11 o'clock A. M.

Saturday, May 23, 1914

The assets of the company, including real estate, personal property, bills receivable, accounts receivable, etc., are to be sold at public auction. The property to be sold includes real estate with improvements consisting of buildings, machinery, complete equipment

for manufacturing crude cottonseed oil, cake, meal, hulls and linters, office building with furniture, supplies, etc.

The assets have been divided and will first be offered for sale in parcels and then will be offered for sale as an entirety.

TERMS OF SALE: As evidence of good faith, each bidder shall be required to deposit at the time of sale, in cash or certified checks or evidence of indebtedness owing to creditors by the company ten per cent. (10%) of his bid or bids, the remainder payable as follows: Personal property in cash on delivery; real estate and improvements in cash, or, at purchaser's option, one-third (1/3) (including deposit) in cash on delivery of title papers; two-thirds (2/3) in one year; all deferred payments to bear interest at the rate of eight per cent. (8%) per annum from date of sale, payable semi-annually until paid, and payable at purchaser's option, at any time prior to maturity.

The highest and best aggregate bid will be accepted and the property knocked down and absolutely sold to the person or persons making the highest and best bid, or bids under the terms of the sale. Any creditor, or creditors, of the company shall have and be accorded the right to pay the amount of his bid or bids *pro tanto* by the surrender of indebtedness owing by the company, at par value and interest accrued to date of settlement or the extent to which said indebtedness would share in the general distribution of the net proceeds of such sale in lieu of cash.

All deferred payments are to be secured by purchase lien notes in case of real estate, and by other satisfactory security, and of such form and substance as may be satisfactory to seller.

A continuous default for thirty days in the payment of any installment of principal and interest shall render all indebtedness of the person in default immediately due and payable.

Additional detailed information regarding the assets to be sold will be furnished to interested prospective buyers upon application to the officers of the Company. As divided into parcels the property to be sold is as follows:

First—Cheneyville Gin. Being all that parcel or tract of land situated in the town of Cheneyville, Parish of Rapides, State of Louisiana, bounded and described as follows: Beginning on the south line of Front street in the village of Cheneyville, 351 feet west of the western line of Crawford street; thence westerly along Front street 671 feet and 6 inches to western boundary of this tract on the east descending of Bayou Boeuf; thence south 97 feet along the east descending bank of Bayou Boeuf to right of way of T. & P. Railway; thence easterly along said right of way to a point opposite the place of beginning; thence on a line at right angles with Front street 57 feet to the place of beginning. The above site contains an area of 8,514 square feet more or less situated in the center of the village. Included with and on this property is the seed house, boiler room, gin and engine room, unloading shed, cotton house and office; machinery consisting of 115-horsepower 66x18 horizontal return tubular boiler, one 10-horsepower 30x7 vertical tubular boiler, two duplex boiler feed pumps, one 13x19 slide valve engine, two Continental Gin Company four 70-saw gin outfits using Pratt wooden pneumatic elevators, and all belting, shafting, conveyors and pulleys, pipes, fittings, etc., used in connection with the gins.

Second—Cottonport Gin. Being that certain tract or parcel of land situated in the town of Cottonport, Parish of Avoyelles, State of Louisiana, containing one and a half acres from Bayou Rouge to Indian Bayou; on one acre depth leading from said lane west, bounded north by the Vendor (Aminthe Ducote), south by the railroad, east by said lane and west by said Vendor above named. A certain lot of land situated on the Saint Louis, Avoyelles and Southwestern Railroad in the town of Cottonport, in this parish, measuring 108 feet long along the railroad and 104 feet wide, containing one-quarter of an acre more or less. This land has a railroad siding and is situated about a quarter of a mile west of the railroad depot of the T. & P. Railway and center of town and contains 1/4 of an acre. The buildings consist of boiler room, gin and engine room, unloading shed, seed house and office. Equipment consisting of 125-horsepower 72-inch horizontal return tubular boiler, one 24-inch diameter vertical boiler, one single roller feed pump, two Continental Gin Company three 70-saw gin outfits, one duplex pump, one Nordyke & Marrison corn mill, two horizontal tanks 8-foot diameter by 33 feet 8 inches, and all belting, shafting, pulleys, conveyors, pipes, fittings and connections in connection with the gin plant.

Third—Goldust Gin, Goldust, Louisiana:

Being that tract or parcel of land situated in the town of Goldust, Parish of Avoyelles, State of Louisiana, bounded and described as follows: One parcel of land near Morgans, Louisiana & Texas R. R. and S. S. Co. depot at the said town of Goldust belonging to J. M. Kelley, described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of said railway with the public road and running in a northerly direction 210 feet; thence westerly at right angle 175 feet; thence southerly 137 feet; thence westerly 82 feet; thence southerly 31 feet at an obtuse angle; thence southerly 100 feet to point on north side of public road; thence easterly 175 feet along north side of said public road to place of beginning, containing an area of approximately .933 acres. This site is a good level piece of ground about 200 feet from the railroad depot and is on the railroad right of way and on a public road. The buildings consist of seed house, boiler and engine room, gin house, unloading shed, cotton shed and office. Equipment, one 70-horsepower 54-inch horizontal return tubular boiler, one 12x16 slide valve engine, one Continental Gin Company three 70-saw gin outfit, one duplex boiler feed pump, all belting, shafting, pulleys, conveyors and machinery used in connection therewith.

Fourth—Lamourie Gin, Lamourie, Louisiana:

Located on leased ground. Buildings consist of boiler and engine room, gin building, unloading shed, seed house, cotton house and office. Machinery, one 60-horsepower 54-inch boiler, one 10x12 slide valve engine, one Continental Gin Company three 70-saw gin outfit.

Fifth—Lecompte Gin, situated at Lecompte, La.:

Situated on leased ground. Buildings, boiler and engine room, gin room, seed house, cotton house and office building.

Sixth—Marksville Gin, Marksville, Louisiana:

Real estate being that certain parcel of land situated in the town of Marksville, Parish of Avoyelles, State of Louisiana, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of the Vendor's north line with the Texas & Pacific Railway Company right of way; thence south 59 minutes 30 seconds east 132 feet to a post; thence south 40 minutes and 40 seconds east 332 feet to a post; thence south 60 minutes and 15 seconds west approximately 303 feet to the right of way of the said Texas & Pacific Railway Company; thence northwesterly approximately 450 feet along said right of way to place of beginning. This property is situated about one-half of a mile north of the center of the town and about a quarter of a mile from the T. & P. depot. It is a good level piece of ground and has a railroad siding. The buildings occupy only a portion of the site. Buildings, consisting of boiler and engine room, gin building, unloading shed, seed house and office. Equipment, one 8-horsepower 60-inch boiler, one 60-horsepower 54-inch boiler, one 22-inch by 5 foot vertical boiler, one 20x12 slide valve engine, one 6x10 slide valve engine, two Continental Gin Company three 70-saw gin outfits, one 45-inch Sturdevant Fan.

Seventh—Moreland Gin, Moreland, Louisiana:

Situated on leased ground. Buildings, seed house, engine, boiler room, gin room, unloading shed, cotton house. Machinery consisting of 55-horsepower boiler, one duplex boiler feed pump, one 11x16 slide valve engine, Continental Gin Company two 70-saw gin outfit, all belting, shafting, pulleys, pipes, fittings, etc., in connection therewith.

Eighth—Hessmer, Louisiana. The real estate being all that certain parcel of land situated in the town of Hessmer, Parish of Avoyelles, State of Louisiana, bounded and described as follows: One parcel of land being one-half arborescend by two arborescend deep, running its greatest length parallel with the Shreveport & Red River Railway right of way, the tract starting 100 feet from the Bayou DuLac and Marksville public road, containing an area of approximately .834 acres. This property is situated in the center of the village, is a good level piece of property. The buildings occupy only a portion of the site. Buildings consist of engine and boiler room, gin room, unloading shed, seed house and office. Equipment—One 55-horsepower 54-inch diameter horizontal return tubular boiler; one 12x18 slide valve engine, including all necessary pipes, fittings from boiler to engine and water supply pipes in tanks; one Continental Gin Company three 70-saw gin outfit, together with all shafting, belting, pulleys and conveyors used in connection with the gin.

Ninth—All accounts and bills receivable.

Tenth—All other assets.

THE DIXIE GIN COMPANY, LTD.

## AUCTION SALE

### Sonia Cotton Oil Company, Ltd.

ALEXANDRIA, LA.

Will sell its assets at Public Sale at the office of the Company, Alexandria, La., commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

Saturday, May 23, 1914

The assets of the company, including real estate, personal property, bills receivable, accounts receivable, etc., are to be sold at public auction. The property to be sold includes real estate with improvements consisting of buildings, machinery, complete equipment for manufacturing crude cottonseed oil, cake, meal, hulls and linters, office building with furniture, supplies, etc.

The assets have been divided and will first be offered for sale in parcels and then will be offered for sale as an entirety.

TERMS OF SALE: As evidence of good faith, each bidder shall be required to deposit at the time of sale, in cash or certified checks or evidence of indebtedness owing to creditors by the company ten per cent. (10%) of his bid or bids, the remainder payable as follows: Personal property in cash on delivery; real estate and improvements in cash, or, at purchaser's option, one-third (1/3) (including deposit) in cash on delivery of title papers; two-thirds (2/3) in one year; all deferred payments to bear interest at the rate of eight per cent. (8%) per annum from date of sale, payable semi-annually until paid, and payable at purchaser's option, at any time prior to maturity.

The highest and best aggregate bid will be accepted and the property knocked down and absolutely sold to the person or persons making the highest and best bid, or bids under the terms of the sale. Any creditor, or creditors, of the company shall have and be accorded the right to pay the amount of his bid or bids *pro tanto* by the surrender of indebtedness owing by the company, at par value and interest accrued to date of settlement or the extent to which said indebtedness would share in the general distribution of the net proceeds of such sale in lieu of cash.

All deferred payments are to be secured by purchase lien notes in case of real estate, and by other satisfactory security, and of such form and substance as may be satisfactory to seller.

A continuous default for thirty days in the payment of any installment of principal and interest shall render all indebtedness of the person in default immediately due and payable.



Additional detailed information regarding the assets to be sold will be furnished to interested prospective buyers upon application to the officers of the Company. As divided into parcels, the property to be sold is as follows:

1. Being that certain tract or parcel of land situate in the city of Alexandria, Parish of Rapides, State of Louisiana, bounded and described as follows according to a survey taken by I. W. Sylvester, present civil engineer: Beginning at a point at the east corner of Lee street and Brinchurst avenue; thence running south 67.3 degrees east 1381.5 feet to the right of way of the K. C. W. & C. Railway; thence at an angle of 45 degrees and 20 minutes with the last said line northerly along the right of way of the K. C. W. & C. Railway 1377.93 feet to the intersection of the said right of way with the south line of Lee street; thence at an angle of 68 degrees and 40 minutes with the last described line west along the southerly line of Lee street 1036.9 feet to a point; thence 34.8 feet southwesterly to the place of beginning; containing an approximate area of 16.104 acres; including buildings, seed house and fertilizer room, hull house and mill storage, press room and huller and linter room, meal and cake room, engine room, boiler house and stack, office including furniture and equipment, stable and equipment, repair shop and equipment, paint shop, cotton shed, gin room, unloading shed and cotton storage, together with all machinery for a complete 6-press oil mill, including 6 Smith-Valle presses, 90 boxes, 16 Carver linters, seed cleaning machinery, 2 hullers, separating machinery, rolls, cookers, cake former, attrition mill, cake breaker, cake trimmer, electric lighting system, sprinkler system, and all belting, shafting, pulleys and conveyors used in connection with the mill, boilers equipped to burn fuel oil, fuel oil storage tank with fuel oil feeder, oil storage tanks, elevated tanks, hydrants and hose. Five 70-saw gin stand with all belts, pulleys, conveyors and appliances used in connection therewith.

2. Being all that parcel or tract of land situated in the town of Bennetville, Parish of Rapides, and State of Louisiana, bounded and described as follows: On the west by a public road; on the east by Bayou Boeuf; on the north and south by property owned by Mrs. J. L. Helm. This property is about 5 miles south of Cheneyville on the country road, and a small settlement known as Bennetville. Also buildings, including gin house, boiler and engine room, and all machinery for a three 70-saw gin outfit.

3. All seed houses and scales, house and scales at Forest Hill, Louisiana, scales at Cottonport, Louisiana, house at Meeker, Louisiana.

4. All accounts and bills receivable.

5. 50 shares of capital stock in Longbridge Cotton Oil Company, par value of \$100.

6. 10 shares of capital stock in Michel Gin Company, Ltd., par value \$100, and 67 shares in Glenmora Gin Company, par value \$10.

7. All other assets.

SONIA COTTON OIL CO., LTD.

## AUCTION SALE

**Marshall Oil Company**  
MARSHALL, TEXAS

Will sell its assets at Public Sale at the office of the Company in Marshall, Texas, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

**Wednesday, May 27, 1914**

The assets of the company, including real estate, personal property, bills receivable, accounts receivable, etc., are to be sold at public auction. The property to be sold includes real estate with improvements consisting of buildings, machinery, complete equipment for manufacturing crude cottonseed oil, cake, meal, hulls and linters, office building with furniture, supplies, etc.

The assets have been divided and will first be offered for sale in parcels and then will be offered for sale as an entirety.

TERMS OF SALE: As evidence of good faith, each bidder shall be required to deposit at the time of sale, in cash or certified checks or evidence of indebtedness owing to creditors by the company ten per cent. (10%) of his bid or bids, the remainder payable as follows: Personal property in cash on delivery; real estate and improvements in cash, or, at purchaser's option, one-third (⅓) (including deposit) in cash on delivery of title papers; two-thirds (⅔) in one year; all deferred payments to bear interest at the rate of eight per cent. (8%) per annum from date of sale, payable semi-annually until paid, and payable at purchaser's option, at any time prior to maturity.

The highest and best aggregate bid will be accepted and the property knocked down and absolutely sold to the person or persons making the highest and best bid, or bids under the terms of the sale. Any cred-

itor, or creditors, of the company shall have and be accorded the right to pay the amount of his bid or bids *pro tanto* by the surrender of indebtedness owing by the company, at par value and interest accrued to date of settlement or the extent to which said indebtedness would share in the general distribution of the net proceeds of such sale in lieu of cash.

All deferred payments are to be secured by purchase lien notes in case of real estate, and by other satisfactory security, and of such form and substance as may be satisfactory to seller.

A continuous default for thirty days in the payment of any installment of principal and interest shall render all indebtedness of the person in default immediately due and payable.

Additional detailed information regarding the assets to be sold will be furnished to interested prospective buyers upon application to the officers of the company. As divided into parcels, the property to be sold is as follows:

First—Being that tract or parcel of land situated in the city of Marshall, County of Harrison, State of Texas, bounded and described as follows: Being all of blocks 28 to 32 and the intervening part of Jackson street, bound on the north side by Beauregard street and on the south by Grand avenue, on the west by Johnson and on the east by Hood streets, having a 240-foot frontage on Johnson and Hood streets and a 550-foot frontage, including that of the vacated Jackson street on Beauregard street and Grand avenue. That portion of Jackson street between blocks 28 and 32 has been vacated by city ordinances passed by the City Council in 1904; the area of the site exclusive of Jackson street aggregates 115,200 square feet. The buildings include seed house, boiler room and stack, engine room, linter room, press room, cake mill room, meal storage and linter press rooms, hull house, grabot gin, linter storage, stable and office. The machinery includes a complete equipment for a three-press cottonseed oil mill, three Van Winkle presses, forty-two boxes, ten Carver linters, seed cleaning machinery, double hulling outfit, rolls, cookers, cake former, cake trimmer, cake breaker, attrition mill, hull and meal sacker, railroad track scales, platform scales, hose houses and hydrants, fire hose, office building and office equipment, dwelling house, stable, linter storage, electric lighting system, boilers equipped to burn natural gas which is used for fuel, all belting, shafting, pulleys, conveyors and equipment used in connection with the mill.

Second—Seed houses and scales: Seed houses and scales located at Karnak, Big Sandy, Elmo, Ashland, Baldwin, Hallsville, Jonesville, Graceton; house at Lodi, Lanier, Texas. Scales at Luanna, Texas.

Third—Lots, 1-2-3-4-5-6, Block 10, Urquhardt division, and lot 7 in west half of Eighth, Block 121, in Urquhardt division, located in the City of Jefferson, County of Marion, State of Texas, on which is located seed house and scales.

Fourth—All accounts and bills receivable.

Fifth—All other assets.

MARSHALL OIL COMPANY.

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## AUCTION SALE

**Vicksburg Cotton Oil Company**

VICKSBURG, MISS.

Will sell its assets at Public Sale at the office of the Company at Vicksburg, Miss., commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

**Friday, May 29, 1914**

The assets of the company, including real estate, personal property, bills receivable, accounts receivable, etc., are to be sold at public auction. The property to be sold includes real estate with improvements consisting of buildings, machinery, complete equipment for manufacturing crude cottonseed oil, cake, meal, hulls and linters, office building with furniture, supplies, etc.

The assets have been divided and will first be offered for sale in parcels and then will be offered for sale as an entirety.

TERMS OF SALE: As evidence of good faith, each bidder shall be required to deposit at the time of sale, in cash or certified checks or evidence of indebtedness owing to creditors by the company ten per cent. (10%) of his bid or bids, the remainder payable as follows: Personal property in cash on delivery; real estate and improvements in cash, or, at purchaser's option, one-third (⅓) (including deposit) in cash on delivery of title papers; two-thirds (⅔) in one year; all deferred payments to bear interest at the rate of eight per cent. (8%) per annum from date of sale, payable semi-annually until paid, and payable at purchaser's option, at any time prior to maturity.

The highest and best aggregate bid will be accepted and the property knocked down and absolutely sold to the person or persons making the highest and best bid, or bids under the terms of the sale. Any creditor, or creditors, of the company shall have and be accorded the right to pay the amount of his bid or bids *pro tanto* by the surrender of indebtedness owing by the company, at par value and interest accrued to date of settlement or the extent to which said indebtedness would share in the general distribution of the net proceeds of such sale in lieu of cash.

All deferred payments are to be secured by purchase lien notes in case of real estate, and by other satisfactory security, and of such form and substance as may be satisfactory to seller.

A continuous default for thirty days in the payment of any installment of principal and interest shall render all indebtedness of the person in default immediately due and payable.

Additional detailed information regarding the assets to be sold will be furnished to interested prospective buyers upon application to the officers of the Company. As divided into parcels the property to be sold is as follows:

1. Certain parcels of land located in the city of Vicksburg, County of Warren, State of Mississippi, described as follows: One parcel beginning at the northwest corner of Levy and Depot streets; thence west 144 feet along the north side of Depot street to a point; thence north 187.5 feet to a point; thence northeasterly 74.7 feet to Levy street; thence south approximately 212 feet along the west line of Levy street to place of beginning, including lots 9 to 14, inclusive; containing an area of 21,175 square feet, more or less.

One parcel of land beginning on Depot street; thence running south 122.9 feet to a point; thence east 48 feet to a point; thence north 122.9 feet to a point; thence west 48 feet to place of beginning, including lots 19 and 20, containing an area of 5890 feet more or less.

One parcel of land beginning at Levy street; thence running west approximately 212 feet to a point; thence south 58.58 feet to a point; thence northeasterly approximately 223 feet to the west line of Levy street; thence along the west line of Levy street to the place of beginning, including lots 10 and 25, containing an area of 8483 square feet more or less, and including buildings consisting of seed house, mill storage, cake and press room, press room and mill, engine room and shop, linter press room, ginnery and sack house, boiler house, office building and equipment, linter storage and hull house. A part of these buildings extend into the street and on the property owned by the A. & B. Railway Company, and leased from the railway company.

Also machinery comprising a complete 8-press oil mill, including 8 Smith-Valle presses, 112 boxes, 18 Carver linters, seed cleaning machinery, double hulling outfit, rolls, French continuous cooker, French cake former, cake stripper, cake trimmer, cake breaker, attrition mill, a complete 4-stand 80-saw gin outfit, electric light system, sprinkler system, all belts, pulleys, shafting and conveyors in connection with these machines; also storage tanks, railroad track scales, platform scales, all tools and equipment used in connection with the mill.

2. Seed houses and scales, including house and scales at Bovina, scales, Tallulah, Pickens and West, and Morgan City, Miss.

3. All accounts and bills receivable.

4. All other assets.

VICKSBURG COTTON OIL COMPANY.



# AUCTION SALE

## Vicksburg Refining Company

VICKSBURG, MISS.

Will sell its assets at Public Sale at the office of the Company, Vicksburg, Miss., commencing at 12 o'clock noon.

**Friday, May 29, 1914**

The assets of the company, including real estate, personal property, bills receivable, accounts receivable, etc., are to be sold at public auction. The property to be sold includes real estate with improvements consisting of buildings, machinery, complete equipment for manufacturing crude cottonseed oil, cake, meal, hulls and linters, office building with furniture, supplies, etc.

The assets have been divided and will first be offered for sale in parcels and then will be offered for sale as an entirety.

**TERMS OF SALE:** As evidence of good faith, each bidder shall be required to deposit at the time of sale, in cash or certified checks or evidence of indebtedness owing to creditors by the company ten per cent. (10%) of his bid or bids, the remainder payable as follows: Personal property in cash on delivery; real estate and improvements in cash, or, at purchaser's option, one-third (⅓) (including deposit) in cash on delivery of title papers; two-thirds (⅔) in one year; all deferred payments to bear interest at the rate of eight per cent. (8%) per annum from date of sale, payable semi-annually until paid, and payable at purchaser's option, at any time prior to maturity.

The highest and best aggregate bid will be accepted and the property knocked down and absolutely sold to the person or persons making the highest and best bid, or bids under the terms of the sale. Any creditor, or creditors, of the company shall have and be accorded the right to pay the amount of his bid or bids *pro tanto* by the surrender of indebtedness owing by the company, at par value and interest accrued to date of settlement or the extent to which said indebtedness would share in the general distribution of the net proceeds of such sale in lieu of cash.

All deferred payments are to be secured by purchase lien notes in case of real estate, and by other satisfactory security, and of such form and substance as may be satisfactory to seller.

A continuous default for thirty days in the payment of any installment of principal and interest shall render all indebtedness of the person in default immediately due and payable.

Additional detailed information regarding the assets to be sold will be furnished to interested prospective buyers upon application to the officers of the Company. As divided into parcels the property to be sold is as follows:

1.

All of lots 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26 in square 2 in that portion of said city of Vicksburg known as the Upper Press Survey of the said city of Vicksburg, County of Warren, and State of Mississippi, described as follows: Beginning at a point on the west line of Levy street south of Depot street; thence west 144 feet; thence south 102 feet; thence northeasterly to Levy street; thence north 83.5 feet along Levy street to the place of beginning, including brick building 101 feet by 123 feet 4 inches.

2.

All tanks, pumps, pipes, fittings, shafting, belting, pulleys, fire hose, hose racks and equipment of all kinds.

3.

Accounts and bills receivable.

4.

All other assets.  
VICKSBURG REFINING COMPANY.

### WHY YOU SHOULD KEEP A FILE.

In connection with the practical trade information published every week on page 18, The National Provisioner is frequently in receipt of letters from subscribers who recall having seen something interesting or important in a previous issue of this publication, but they have mislaid the copy and want the information repeated. The National Provisioner offers the suggestion that if every interested subscriber would keep a file of The National Provisioner he would be able to look up a reference at once on any matter which might come up, and thus avoid delay. A carefully arranged index of the important items appearing in our columns is published every six months, and with this and a binder, which The National Provisioner will furnish, the back numbers of the papers may be neatly kept and quickly referred to for information.

# AUCTION SALE

## Tennille Oil Company

TENNILLE, GA.

Will sell its assets at Public Sale at the office of the Company in Tennille, Ga., commencing at 10 A. M.

**Wednesday, June 3, 1914**

The assets of the company, including real estate, personal property, bills receivable, accounts receivable, etc., are to be sold at public auction. The property to be sold includes real estate with improvements consisting of buildings, machinery, complete equipment for manufacturing crude cottonseed oil, cake, meal, hulls and linters, office building with furniture, supplies, etc.

The assets have been divided and will first be offered for sale in parcels and then will be offered for sale as an entirety.

**TERMS OF SALE:** As evidence of good faith, each bidder shall be required to deposit at the time of sale, in cash or certified checks or evidence of indebtedness owing to creditors by the company ten per cent. (10%) of his bid or bids, the remainder payable as follows: Personal property in cash on delivery; real estate and improvements in cash, or, at purchaser's option, one-third (⅓) (including deposit) in cash on delivery of title papers; two-thirds (⅔) in one year; all deferred payments to bear interest at the rate of eight per cent. (8%) per annum from date of sale, payable semi-annually until paid, and payable at purchaser's option, at any time prior to maturity.

The highest and best aggregate bid will be accepted and the property knocked down and absolutely sold to the person or persons making the highest and best bid, or bids under the terms of the sale. Any creditor, or creditors, of the company shall have and be accorded the right to pay the amount of his bid or bids *pro tanto* by the surrender of indebtedness owing by the company, at par value and interest accrued to date of settlement or the extent to which said indebtedness would share in the general distribution of the net proceeds of such sale in lieu of cash.

All deferred payments are to be secured by purchase lien notes in case of real estate, and by other satisfactory security, and of such form and substance as may be satisfactory to seller.

A continuous default for thirty days in the payment of any installment of principal and interest shall render all indebtedness of the person in default immediately due and payable.

Additional detailed information regarding the assets to be sold will be furnished to interested prospective buyers upon application to the officers of the company.

As divided into parcels, the property to be sold is as follows:

First—A certain tract of land located in the city of Tennille, Washington County, Georgia, commencing at a stake on the west side of J. D. Franklin's tenant house, about one-fourth of a mile west of the depot of the Central of Georgia Railway, and running west along the line of the right of way 450 feet, thence at right angles south 315 feet; thence at right angles east 502½ feet; thence at right angles north 315 feet to right of way of the Central of Georgia Railway Company; thence eastwardly along the right of way of said Central of Georgia Railway Company to the point of beginning. Also an adjoining parcel, running in an easterly direction and adjoining the right of way of the Central of Georgia Railway Company 70½ feet; thence in a southerly direction 103 feet; thence in a westerly direction 98 feet; thence in a northeasterly direction 90 feet to starting point. Together with all the buildings, machinery and equipment situated thereon, comprising a three-press oil mill and an eight-stand cotton gin, including the following fifteen buildings: Seed house, mill, boiler room and engine room, repair shop, tower, meal house, hull house, engine room, gin house, unloading shed, cotton shed, stable, store room and oil tank house; also office building, office furniture and equipment, out-houses, canopy, paving and fences, electric lighting machines, storage tanks; also complete outfit of machinery for a three-press oil mill, including boilers, engines, four Platt Iron Works cookers, one Smith-Valle cake former, three Smith-Valle fifteen-box hydraulic presses, one rotary pump, one cake breaker, one scientific attrition mill, two disc hullers, ten Carver Cotton Gin Company linters, one three-head Carver Linter saw-filing machine, and all other usual equipment, including belts, pulleys, shafting, conveyors, etc.

Second—Seed houses and scales. House at Harrison, Georgia, 18 by 30, brick piers. House at Harrison, Georgia, 18 by 30, brick piers. Scales at Harrison, Georgia. Donovan, Georgia, house 20 by 26 and scales. Wrightsville, Georgia, house 16 by 20, two sets of scales. Dexter, Georgia, house 18 by 20, painted, and scales. Chester, Georgia, house 18 by 22, brick piers and scales. House at Yonkers, Georgia, 20 by 20, and scales. House at Cadwell, Georgia, 16 by 20, and scales. House at Plainfield, Georgia, and scales. House at Peachock, Georgia, 18 by 20. Scales at Hawkinsville, Georgia. House at McIntyre, Georgia, 16 by 20, painted, scales at McIntyre, Georgia. House at Tomsboro, Georgia, 16 by 20, painted, and scales. House at Geocoe, Georgia, 18 by 20, painted, and scales. House at Darlington, Georgia, 18 by 30, brick piers, painted, and scales. Scales at Louisville, Georgia; scales at Adrian, Georgia; scales at Norrison, Georgia; scales at Metter, Georgia. House at Sandersville, Georgia, 18 by 36, iron roof, brick piers; two scales at Sandersville, Georgia. House at Chalker, 18 by 22; scales at Warthen; house at Mitchell, 20 by

80; scales at Mitchell; house at Avera, 20 by 24; scales at Avera. Two scales at Tennille, not installed. Two scales at Bartow, Georgia.  
Third—Accounts receivable.  
Fourth—All other assets.

TENNILLE OIL COMPANY.

# AUCTION SALE

## Conyers Oil Company

CONYERS, GA.

Will sell its assets at Public Sale at the office of the Company in Conyers, Ga., commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

**Monday, June 1, 1914**

The assets of the company, including real estate, personal property, bills receivable, accounts receivable, etc., are to be sold at public auction. The property to be sold includes real estate with improvements consisting of buildings, machinery, complete equipment for manufacturing crude cottonseed oil, cake, meal, hulls and linters, office building with furniture, supplies, etc.

The assets have been divided and will first be offered for sale in parcels and then will be offered for sale as an entirety.

**TERMS OF SALE:** As evidence of good faith, each bidder shall be required to deposit at the time of sale, in cash or certified checks or evidence of indebtedness owing to creditors by the company ten per cent. (10%) of his bid or bids, the remainder payable as follows: Personal property in cash on delivery; real estate and improvements in cash, or, at purchaser's option, one-third (⅓) (including deposit) in cash on delivery of title papers; two-thirds (⅔) in one year; all deferred payments to bear interest at the rate of eight per cent. (8%) per annum from date of sale, payable semi-annually until paid, and payable at purchaser's option, at any time prior to maturity.

The highest and best aggregate bid will be accepted and the property knocked down and absolutely sold to the person or persons making the highest and best bid, or bids under the terms of the sale. Any creditor, or creditors, of the company shall have and be accorded the right to pay the amount of his bid or bids *pro tanto* by the surrender of indebtedness owing by the company, at par value and interest accrued to date of settlement or the extent to which said indebtedness would share in the general distribution of the net proceeds of such sale in lieu of cash.

All deferred payments are to be secured by purchase lien notes in case of real estate, and by other satisfactory security, and of such form and substance as may be satisfactory to seller.

A continuous default for thirty days in the payment of any installment of principal and interest shall render all indebtedness of the person in default immediately due and payable.

Additional detailed information regarding the assets to be sold will be furnished to interested prospective buyers upon application to the officers of the company.

As divided into parcels, the property to be sold is as follows:

First—Real estate, buildings and machinery, described as follows: Being a parcel of land in the city of Conyers, on the north side of the Georgia Railroad in the Sixteenth District of Rockdale County, same being part of original lot number 273, and comprising 2.57 acres. This property has a frontage of 439½ feet on the Georgia Railway and a depth of 699 feet on Decatur street, on which it has a frontage of 27 feet.

On the above real estate is located a complete oil mill, consisting of two Van Winkle presses with French boxes, six Carver linters, seed cleaner, double hulling outfit, cookers, cake breaker, cake mill, linter press, rolls, and all the usual and customary machinery of a complete two-press oil mill; also one double ginning outfit consisting of seven 70-saw gins operated by independent power plant, elevated water tank for fire protection, two wells, city water works with hose and hydrant, office buildings and equipment, railroad track scales, oil storage tanks, two seed houses, hull house, storage house.

Second—Seed house and scales located at Conyers, Georgia; seed house, 20 by 30, location second house west of depot, south side railway track, box built. One set of scales located on lower edge of town of Conyers, next to Marietta Fertilizer Company warehouse. Seed house at Almon, 20 by 30, location second house east from depot on right-hand side of railway, built box. Seed house and scales at Lithonia, Georgia, seed house 20 by 30 feet, weather-boarded, location last house west of depot on Georgia Railway right of way; built on north side and end wise to track; scales joining seed house. Seed house at Redan, Georgia, size 20 by 30, location second house east of Georgia depot, built box and lengthwise to track on railway right of way. Scales at Decatur, Georgia. M. A. Oakes warehouse in Decatur, Georgia. Scales on property of J. L. Chupp one mile northeast of Lithonia. Scales at Stone Mountain, Georgia. Scales at Inglefield, Georgia, about half mile from Georgia Railroad on property controlled by W. L. Robinson.

Third—Accounts, bills receivable.

Fourth—All other assets.

CONYERS OIL COMPANY.

Bargains in equipment may be obtained by watching the "For Sale" department, page 48.

# HIDES AND SKINS

(DAILY HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET)

## Chicago.

**PACKER HIDES.**—There appears to be more demand, particularly for native steers, and apparently especially for lights and extremes, but on latest trading reported and rumored there is an absence of details as a rule concerning quantities moved. The general undertone keeps steady to firm, although late salting stock shows the strength of the present market. Packers are rather anxious to sell their winter native steers and one packer is holding back from offering May natives, being desirous of moving back salting. The slaughter is rather small of cows, and last week showed a still further falling off. The kill of native steers is about the same as a year ago, but is likely to fall off largely as the branded season approaches. Aside from Texas, which will not command former top asking rates, the market for branded is steady, the undertone having been helped following large sales of Colorados of May salting at 17½¢. previously noted. Native steers are in about as good demand as any variety, and 4,500 February-March-April all extreme light natives sold by a packer at 18½¢. and regarding a previously reported sale by this packer of regular March natives at 18¢. probably running well to lights and extremes it is reported that about 3,000 of these were sold. This packer is not offering May's alone at 18½¢., being desirous of selling winter hides, of which he holds chief accumulations, but might let some Mays go at 18½¢. providing an equal quantity of February-March was taken at 18¢. Buyers, however, do not want to pay high prices for back salting, and some have ranged these nominal around 17½¢@17¾¢. for January-February-March, although one packer, as previously noted, reported declining a bid of 17½¢. It is rumored that two of the packers sold May native steers at 18½¢., and that also further sales were made by a packer of May all extreme lights at 18½¢., but quantities are not given in connection with these reports. One buyer was looking around the market for these, but is reported to the purchaser. Texas steers are unchanged with some inquiry at late values, with rumors of heavy and lights selling by one or two of the packers, but no details as to quantity or price. Packers who have been asking 19¼¢. for late April-May heavies sold at 19¢., which is the market today, with former business in lights and extremes at 18½¢. Butt brands and Colorados are unchanged. Butts of May salting last sold at 17½¢., with 18¢. generally asked and no recent trades, and Colorados of May takeoff last sold at 17¾¢. Branded cows are without business and unchanged at 18¼¢@18½¢. for Southwestern as to salt. Native cows are firm and unchanged with the kill diminishing, and May forward heavies last sold 18½¢., with lights ranged 18½¢@19¢. as to salting. Native bulls show nothing new, 15½¢. last paid up to 16¢. asked, also branded bulls, 14½¢@15½¢.

Later.—Bids of 18½¢. have been declined for late May salting native steers. Referring to transactions in native and Texas steers rumored above, it develops that a packer sold May native steers at 18½¢. and Texas

(May) at 19¢. for heavies and 18½¢. for lights and extremes, while another packer sold May Texas at the same prices as above and also all extreme light native steers (Mays) at 18½¢. Quantities moved not reported as yet.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—The situation continues devoid of fresh features of particular interest. The inquiry that exists is chiefly for better hides, but the undertone is generally strong and despite a quiet demand from tanners due to quiet leather conditions the dealers are in an independent position. Dealers are not anxious to sell ahead, and consequently ask strong advances to do so, being desirous of selling present lots. Buffs are unchanged, ruling at 16¢. for regular current holdings and ¼¢@½¢. better talked to sell ahead. Inferior Missouri river stock previously sold at 15½¢., and all No. 2's at 15¢. Heavy cows are in fair supply and held steady, as there will be a small percentage of this class of hides in the butcher kill until early winter. Prices range 15½¢@16¢. asked. Extremes are firm for good lots, which continue in scant supply. Regular good lots range 17¢@17¼¢., with special lots held higher, and there is a report of a small lot of all No. 1's selling at 17¼¢. Undesirable Southwesterns and back salting range down in price. Heavy steers continue without trading, with 16¢. asked for current receipts and 15¼¢@16¢. quoted. Bulls 14¢@14¼¢. for regular run, while selected stock last brought 14½¢.

Later.—A large car of 25-lb. and up sold here at 15¼¢. for the buffs and 16½¢. for the extremes, estimated not over 50 per cent. No. 2's.

**CALFSKINS.**—Buyers are bearish and generally holding out. Although packer all May skins last sold at 21½¢., no business is noted in Chicago cities which range nominal 20¢@20½¢. for ordinary to best first salted stock, outside cities nominal 19¼¢@20¢. asked, mixed cities and countries last sold 19½¢., and countries quoted as to quality, section, etc., 18½¢@19½¢. Light calf keeps weak and neglected ranging nominally \$1.10@1.15, and deacons 90¢@95¢. Kips about steady and unchanged, with most dealers reporting being well sold up, but some say the supplies are ample to meet the demand. Packer kips were last offered at 18½¢., straight cities are quoted around 18¢., countries about 17¢., and mixed lots 17½¢., with asking rates more.

Later.—Several cars of straight Chicago cities sold at 20¼¢., a further ¼¢. decline on these. Some buyers are talking a 20¢. market by next week on straight Chicago cities. Outside lots of mixed cities and countries are offered at 19½¢., with kips at 17½¢. following previously noted sales at these prices for 2¢@4 cars.

**SHEEPSKINS.**—There is a good inquiry claimed for packer wool pelts with stocks well sold up of these, as formerly noted, and extremely high rates demanded. Asking prices for what few packer pelts may be obtainable range \$1.80@2. Some offerings of small packer takeoff sheep and lambs have been noted at as low as \$1.55, with up to \$1.80 asked for best large outside packer stock, with country pelts ranged unchanged at \$1@1.50, all as to quality, length of wool, etc. Packer shearlings are unchanged at 45¢@47½¢. for April and 50¢. demanded for May, and May spring lambs last reported sold at around 70¢.

## New York.

**DRY HIDES.**—There are some fresh arrivals of common varieties, but no further

sales have as yet been reported, and the market continues nominally steady and unchanged. Receipts include 3,113 Central Americans, etc., per the "Advance," and 1,759 Puerto Cabellos, etc., per the "Zaracas." No trading is noted in River Plates and regular Buenos Aires of 10½¢@11½¢. kilos, 30 per cent. seconds and 60¢@70 per cent. winter hair and without any discounts for untrimmed, are quoted 27¾¢@28¢.

**WET SALTED HIDES.**—The market on River Plate frigorificos continues weak and sales noted are at further reductions from those previously reported. Cables state that 10,000 La Plata steers have been sold and the price is figured out by most parties at around 18 3/16¢., or between 18¼¢@18½¢. The previous sale of La Platas last week was at 18½¢. Some buyers report being solicited to make bids on Sansinena steers of 18½¢. Some other reports on prices of sales noted yesterday gave up to 18¾¢. for the 2,000 Sansinena cows, which are noted as taken by the United States, and down to 17¢. on the 4,000 Uruguayo steers. Some sales reported of mataderos include 1,700 Montevideo Barrere steers and cows to Europe at 17½¢., 2,000 Buenos Aires washed steers and cows at 14½¢., and 1,700 Montevideo Vinas y Mussic steers and cows to Europe at 17¢. Some of the poorer kinds of mataderos are being offered here down to 13¢. Some of the importers are figuring that prices are now getting down to a level where both United States and European buyers will show more interest. No trading is noted in Mexicans or Cubans, and buyers continue to hold off on these at any higher prices asked. Havanas 40¢@45 lbs. are quoted nominally at 16½¢. asked, as based on last sales of Nuevitas at 16¢., but it is doubted if buyers can be found at 16½¢. The "Saratoga" brought from Havana 583 bds. for export and 1,250 bds. to order.

**CITY PACKER HIDES.**—The market locally is quiet and no trading is noted in any variety.

Later.—One local packer is reported to have sold a car each of April and May spready native steers at 18¢.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—The market rules steady to firm, but trade is quiet as tanners are not disposed to purchase much owing to the curtailment in production, and this prevents prices from advancing to the extent they possibly might if there were an active leather trade and supplies as moderate as they are at present. A number of offerings are noted, but no sales of car lot quantities are reported. Several cars of Pennsylvania late receipt buffs are offered at 16¢., a car of Southern extremes 25¢@40 lbs. is offered at 15½¢. flat, a car of New York State 45-lb. and up hides is offered at 16¢. selected, and a car of Canadian countries is offered at 15¼¢. flat for 25 lbs. and up. Most offerings of Canadians are longer haired than late receipts at more southerly points. Some small parcels of New England all weight hides of lots of 100 or so each have been sold here at 15½¢. selected, and some similar sized lots of New York States at 15¢. flat. Some little lots of New York States are still held up to 15¼¢. flat.

**CALFSKINS.**—Although some dealers are talking of a better inquiry and consider the market steadier than heretofore, this opinion is not entertained by buyers and such sales as are being made around here and in the West are at even lower rates than formerly. A carload of outside country skins with light weights out is offered here from a New York State point at \$2.05 for 7¢@9's, and \$2.35 for 9¢@12's on selection, but the lot was noted taken by the party to whom they were offered. New York Cities are nominal at \$1.70 @1.75, \$2.25@2.30 and \$2.60.

## European.

Reports from London state English market hides are weaker with prices ¼¢@½¢. lower than last week.



# Chicago Section

It's a nice winter we're having this spring.

"I've missed another chance to be a hero." Song and dance by Bara O'Harratt.

We are patiently awaiting the time when the ceremony of pouring Huerta back into the bar'l is staged.

"It's the wrong kind of dough most of the girls of today are interested in!" said the confirmed bachelor.

As the hot weather season advances wish-bones and drum sticks will become more in evidence.—Chicken Gazette.

The Colonel's unclothed savages have nothing on—some of our State street belles—haven't either. Sort of a double barreled note, this.

Pete Bartzen has all the qualifications necessary to a real good, old-time rough-house sheriff. Just the place for Pete. Turn him loose!

The alarming increase of lawyers does not speak well for our boasted advanced and advancing civilization, no more than an increased police force does.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, May 9, 1914, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 11.77 cents; imported beef, 10.55 cents per pound.

Quite a few British thermal units of chill will have to be extracted from the waters of Lake Michigan before the half-naked savages can loll and lallygag around in the sand on the beach.

George Washington (smoked) says his idea of a mollycoddle is the coon who says "behave" instead of "shut up," and another kind the "smoke" who carries a safety razor!

Heard on the chicken farm: "Yep, I got 125 of 'em and I get 124 eggs every day!" "Smatter with the other one?" "Oh, he's the bookkeeper!" Just then the "bookkeeper" uncorked a cock-a-doodle-doo!

The gun-toting habit is being very much discouraged in Chicago, also Colorado, just at present. Now the Mexicans need similar discouragement. Send Judge Uhler over there and fine 'em \$200 each and costs. Squash the mutiny and collect some revenue.

Only a fish story: "Whatchu doin' here?" said the game warden to Casey, who was fishing in prohibited waters and out of season. "Fishin'! Wot tell d'ye s'pose?" said Casey. "Ketchin' any?" asked the G. W. "Sure!" said Casey, "I bin ketchin' annywhere from 25 to a hundred every day this week, an' I expect to ketch a string today!" "Know who I am?" said the G. W. "Naw,

ner I don't care!" said Casey. "Well, I am the game warden, and you're liable to be sent to jail and also fined," said the G. W. "That so?" said Casey reflectively, and added, "D'ye know who I am?" "No!" said the G. W. "Well!" said Casey, "I am the darnedest liar ever. I never caught a fish!"

## NEW MORRIS PRODUCE MANAGER.

An announcement of considerable importance is to the effect that W. H. Holmes, of Chicago, has gone with Morris & Company's produce department, his headquarters now being at the Union Stock Yards in Chicago. Here he will be engaged in perfecting the organization of this important department of this big packing firm.

Mr. Holmes was formerly president of the Fox River Company and is very widely known in the trade and regarded as an unusually competent man. He is a director of one of the leading banks at Aurora, Ill.

W. T. S. White is also to go with Morris & Company. "Sherman" White, as he is better known, has been a very prominent figure in the poultry and egg trade. He was closely connected with the Ponds at Keokuk, Iowa, and after that with the Clarinda Poultry, Butter and Egg Company at Clarinda, Iowa. This new move is regarded as one of importance in the trade.—Egg Reporter.

## FOOD CONFERENCE AT WASHINGTON.

The committee on collaboration of the National Food Trades Conference is jubilant over the success of its meeting at Washington a week ago, followed by a conference with Dr. Alsberg, and the leaders believe that great benefits will ensue in the line of harmonious relations between the workers in the several branches of food law interest, says the New York Journal of Commerce.

The meeting was attended by A. P. Husband (millers), C. F. Mueller, Jr. (macaroni manufacturers), John A. Green (National Retail Grocers), W. M. McCormick (extract manufacturers), Craig Atmore (mincemeat manufacturers), H. W. Hoops (National Confectioners), C. W. Dunn (counsel of American Specialty Manufacturers' Association), Helen Louise Johnson and Mary Wood (Federation of Woman's Clubs), W. H. Killian, C. Langley and W. B. Winslow.

The following is a summary of the ensuing deliberation and action taken at the preliminary session:

1. The establishment of a division on Federal and State co-operation in the Bureau of Chemistry was strongly indorsed as a tangible and practical step toward the uniformity of food laws by affording a central bureau of information and a connecting link between the Federal and State departments.

This would promote progress along these lines:

(a) To extend to the municipal health authorities the same facilities for co-operation as extended to the State authorities.

(b) To suggest to the several State departments where the fundamental law, Federal and State, is similar that any contemplated regulation be referred to the Federal division on co-operation before adoption. The final decision will always be with the State departments, but this procedure would have the merit of sureness and thoroughness and general application.

(c) To bring into closer co-operation the various agencies working toward the greater uniformity and efficiency of the food laws and their enforcement.

2. The early amendment of the Federal food and drugs act to provide against the exposure of food to contamination was carefully considered and earnestly indorsed.

3. The proposed amendment of the Federal food and drugs act to authorize the due establishment of food standards by regulation was very carefully considered. The necessity for determining exactly where such standards may be practically and with benefit be established was apparent to all. It was considered advisable to send to each food trades association, to officials and to others interested certain questions to be so submitted to the individual manufacturers for ascertaining information.

4. The question of the value of a statutory requirement that canned or packaged foods be labeled to indicate the age was considered at some length. It was the consensus of opinion that a thorough analysis and study of the practical value and effect of such a requirement be made. It was therefore considered advisable to submit questions in the same manner as in the case of food standards.

5. The publication of complete information of the food laws and regulations and methods of administration of the more enlightened and advanced foreign nations was strongly indorsed, this information to be gathered and compiled by either the Federal departments or through the medium of a specially appointed Federal commission.

A conference was held at the Bureau of Chemistry with Federal food control officials, attended on the part of the Department of Agriculture by Dr. Carl L. Alsberg, Dr. Emerson and Dr. Loomis and a representative of the solicitor. The above considerations were laid before the Federal officials for information. Dr. Alsberg expressed his pleasure in receiving the conferees and indicated great interest in the considerations outlined, all of which were taken under advisement.

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The best electric trucks are built to stand ten years' hard service. But the Baker goes still further. Its construction assures not only ten year life. It assures also ten year health. This means uninterrupted service, no breakdowns, infrequent repairs, low cost of upkeep. The little extra money a Baker Electric costs to purchase is saved every year in freedom from repairs and in continuous operation.

We shall be glad to name eight distinct structural points of superiority in the Baker truck, and give a detailed description of each, on request.

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Cleveland**



## CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

## RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, May 4.....	16,845	848	24,344	10,740
Tuesday, May 5.....	2,351	5,038	11,003	16,551
Wednesday, May 6.....	14,534	1,930	16,709	20,503
Thursday, May 7.....	3,513	1,587	14,118	17,005
Friday, May 8.....	652	458	15,350	10,245
Saturday, May 9.....	74	4	11,229	214
Total last week.....	37,009	9,800	92,753	84,258
Previous week.....	46,910	10,128	118,311	89,701
Cor. time, 1913.....	47,718	13,248	119,714	86,745
Cor. time, 1912.....	56,049	16,984	109,074	55,518

## SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, May 4.....	5,700	15	5,232
Tuesday, May 5.....	1,976	13	3,240
Wednesday, May 6.....	3,989	2	3,008
Thursday, May 7.....	2,737	60	1,976
Friday, May 8.....	1,258	1	3,860
Saturday, May 9.....	41	...	2,951
Total last week.....	15,701	91	20,366
Previous week.....	18,677	171	30,151
Cor. time, 1913.....	18,212	62	13,245
Cor. time, 1912.....	19,225	168	32,613

## CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to May 9, 1914.....	\$29,374	2,517,437	1,913,993
Same period, 1913.....	\$80,163	2,733,187	1,903,709

## Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

Week ending May 9, 1914.....	388,000
Previous week.....	411,000
Cor. week, 1913.....	440,000
Cor. week, 1912.....	402,000
Total year to date.....	8,517,000
Same period, 1913.....	8,868,000

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to May 9, 1914.....	98,400	274,100	177,500
Week ago.....	107,900	293,300	221,700
Year ago.....	120,000	334,500	206,000
Two years ago.....	121,500	317,700	147,400

Combined receipts at six markets for 1914 to date and same period a year ago:

	1914.	1913.
Cattle.....	2,057,000	2,289,000
Hogs.....	6,256,000	6,704,000
Sheep.....	4,222,000	3,726,000

## CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending May 9, 1914:	
Armour & Co.....	15,000
Swift & Co.....	10,000
S. & S. Co.....	6,100
Morris & Co.....	6,000
Hammond Co.....	5,300
Western P. Co.....	6,100
Anglo-American.....	4,600
Independent P. Co.....	5,300
Boyd & Lunham.....	4,100
Roberts & Oake.....	2,500
Brennan P. Co.....	4,400
Miller & Hart.....	2,000
Others.....	5,700
Totals.....	77,100
Previous week.....	89,900
1913.....	112,000
1912.....	85,700
Total year to date.....	1,867,100
Same period last year.....	2,169,000

## WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week.....	\$8.40	\$8.50	\$5.60	\$7.80
Previous week.....	8.45	8.45	5.45	7.40
Cor. week, 1913.....	8.00	8.40	6.20	7.80
Cor. week, 1912.....	7.70	7.90	6.40	7.95
Cor. week, 1911.....	6.00	6.06	4.40	5.50

## CATTLE.

Steers, good to choice heavy.....	\$8.50@ 9.50
Steers, fair to good.....	7.65@ 8.60
Yearlings, good to choice.....	8.50@ 9.25
Inferior steers.....	7.25@ 7.85
Stockers.....	6.00@ 7.40
Feeding steers.....	7.40@ 8.25
Medium to good beef cows.....	5.00@ 5.60
Stock cows.....	5.00@ 5.40
Fair to choice heifers.....	7.25@ 8.75
Stock heifers.....	6.00@ 7.00
Good to choice cows.....	6.25@ 7.40

Common to good cutters.....	4.40@ 5.00
Butcher bulls.....	6.75@ 7.50
Bologna bulls.....	6.25@ 6.70
Good to choice calves.....	9.00@ 10.25
Heavy.....	8.00@ 9.00

## HOGS.

Choice light, 170 to 195 lbs.....	\$8.40@ 8.50
Light mixed, 170 to 200 lbs.....	8.30@ 8.40
Prime light butchers, 200 to 230 lbs.....	8.35@ 8.45
Prime weight butchers, 200 to 270 lbs.....	8.30@ 8.45
Prime heavy butchers, 270 to 300 lbs.....	8.30@ 8.40
Mixed packing.....	8.25@ 8.35
Heavy packing.....	8.30@ 8.40
Pigs.....	7.75@ 8.25
Boars.....	3.00@ 4.00
*Stags.....	8.65@ 0.00

\*All stags subject to 80 lbs. dockage.

## SHEEP.

Colorado wool lambs.....	\$8.25@ 9.00
Fed western lambs.....	8.00@ 8.35
Clipped lambs.....	7.00@ 8.00
Clipped ewes.....	4.50@ 5.50
Clipped wethers.....	5.50@ 5.75
Clipped yearlings.....	5.75@ 6.75
Feeding lambs.....	6.50@ 7.35
Spring lambs.....	7.50@ 10.00
Wool sheep.....	6.00@ 6.25

## CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

## Range of Prices.

## SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1914.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$19.35
July.....	19.67½	19.72½	19.65	19.65
September.....	19.75	19.82½	19.75	19.75
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	.....	.....	.....	0.90
July.....	10.02½	10.05	10.02½	10.02½
September.....	10.20	10.22½	10.20	10.20
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	.....	.....	.....	10.92½
July.....	11.05	11.10	11.05	11.07½
September.....	11.17½	11.22½	11.17½	11.20

## MONDAY, MAY 11, 1914.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	19.25	19.30	19.25	19.30
July.....	19.60	19.65	19.50	19.62½
September.....	19.70	19.77½	19.62½	19.75
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	.....	.....	.....	0.90
July.....	10.00	10.02½	9.97½	10.02½
September.....	10.15	10.20	10.15	10.20
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	10.92½	10.95	10.92½	10.95
July.....	11.07½	11.10	11.02½	11.07½
September.....	11.17½	11.25	11.17½	11.22½

## TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1914.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	.....	.....	.....	19.42½
July.....	19.67½	19.77½	19.67½	19.72½
September.....	19.82½	19.90	19.80	19.82½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	0.92½	0.92½	0.92½	0.92½
July.....	10.05	10.07½	10.02½	10.02½
September.....	10.22½	10.25	10.20	10.20
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	.....	.....	.....	11.07½
July.....	11.15	11.17½	11.12½	11.12½
September.....	11.25	11.30	11.22½	11.25

## WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1914.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	19.50	19.50	19.50	19.50
July.....	19.70	19.77½	19.67½	19.75
September.....	19.75	19.87½	19.75	19.85
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	.....	.....	.....	0.95
July.....	10.00	10.05	10.00	10.02½
September.....	10.17½	10.22½	10.17½	10.20
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	.....	.....	.....	11.00
July.....	11.10	11.15	11.10	11.12½
September.....	11.22½	11.27½	11.22½	11.27½

## THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1914.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	19.70	19.75	19.70	19.72½
July.....	19.80	20.00	19.77½	19.95
September.....	19.90	20.05	19.87½	20.02½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	10.00	10.02½	10.00	10.02½
July.....	10.07½	10.15	10.07½	10.15
September.....	10.25	10.30	10.25	10.30
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	11.02½	11.12½	11.02½	11.12½
July.....	11.17½	11.25	11.17½	11.22½
September.....	11.30	11.37½	11.30	11.35

## FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1914.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	19.82½	19.82½	19.72½	19.72½
July.....	20.02½	20.02½	19.95	19.97½
September.....	20.07½	20.10	20.00	20.05
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	10.05	10.07½	10.05	10.07½
July.....	10.20	10.20	10.15	10.17½
September.....	10.35	10.35	10.32½	10.32½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	.....	.....	.....	11.25
July.....	11.27½	11.35	11.27½	11.35
September.....	11.40	11.45	11.40	11.45

†Bld. ‡Asked.

## CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

## Beef.

Native Rib Roast.....	20	@25
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	22	@25
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	25	@32
Native Pot Roasts.....	15	@18
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	13	@17
Beef Stew.....	12	@14
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	16	@16
Corned Rumps, Native.....	16	@16
Corned Ribs.....	12½	@12½
Corned Flanks.....	10	@10
Round Steaks.....	18	@23
Round Roasts.....	15	@18
Shoulder Steaks.....	15	@17
Shoulder Roasts.....	15	@16
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	12½	@12½
Rollad Roast.....	10	@18

## Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	18	@22
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	12½	@14
Legs, fancy.....	20	@22
Stew.....	12½	@12½
Chops, shoulder, per lb.....	16	@16
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.....	30	@30
Chops, French, each.....	15	@15

## Mutton.

Legs.....	16	@18
Stew.....	8	@10
Shoulders.....	12	@12
Hind Quarters.....	15	@15
Fore Quarters.....	11	@11
Rib and Loin Chops.....	18	@20
Shoulder Chops.....	14	@16

## Pork.

Pork Loin.....	18	@20
Pork Chops.....	20	@22
Pork Shoulders.....	15	@15
Pork Tenders.....	38	@40
Pork Butts.....	16	@16
Spare Ribs.....	14	@14
Hocks.....	11	@11
Pigs' Heads.....	8	@8
Leaf Lard.....	12½	@12½

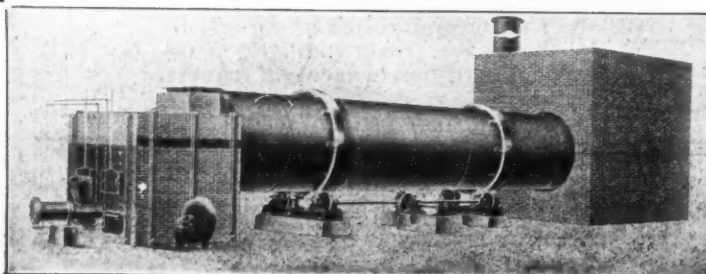
## Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	18	@22
Fore Quarters.....	12½	@14
Legs.....	18	@22
Breasts.....	14	@16
Shoulders.....	18	@18
Cutlets.....	35	@35
Rib and Loin Chops.....	25	@25

## Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	7	@7
Tallow.....	3½	@3½
Bones, per cwt.....	1.00	@1.00
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	19	@19
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacons).....	65	@65
Kips.....	16	@16

## DRYERS AND CONTINUOUS PRESSES

Economical Efficient  
Great Capacity

SAVING IN LABOR ALONE IN ONE YEAR WILL  
OFFSET COST TO INSTALL

For Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and  
Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-  
houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world.

Send for Catalogue T. B.

**American Process Co.**  
68 William St., - - New York

## CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

## WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

## Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers	13 1/2 @ 14
Good native steers	13 @ 13 1/2
Native steers, medium	12 1/2 @ 13
Heifers, good	13 @ 13 1/2
Cows	11 1/2 @ 12
Hind Quarters, choice	10 @ 10 1/2
Fore Quarters, choice	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2

## Beef Cuts.

Cow Chunks	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Steer Chunks	11 @ 11 1/2
Boneless Chunks	12 @ 12 1/2
Medium Plates	8 @ 8 1/2
Steer Plates	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Cow Rounds	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Steer Rounds	13 @ 13
Cow Loins	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Beef Tenderloins, heavy	21 1/2 @ 21 1/2
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	20 @ 20
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	19 @ 19
Strip Loins	13 @ 13
Sirloin Butts	16 @ 16
Shoulder Clods	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Rolls	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Rump Butts	13 @ 13
Trimblings	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Shank	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Cow Ribs, Common, Light	11 @ 11 1/2
Cow Ribs, Heavy	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Steer Ribs, Light	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Steer Ribs, Heavy	16 @ 16
Loin Ends, steer, native	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Loin Ends, cow	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Hanging Tenderloins	12 @ 12
Flank Steak	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Hind Shanks	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2

## Beef Offal.

Brains, per lb.	8 @ 8
Hearts	9 @ 9
Tongues	17 @ 17
Sweetbreads	20 @ 25
Ox Tail, per lb.	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Fresh Tripe, plain	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Brains	8 @ 8
Kidneys, each	8 @ 8

## Veal.

Heavy Carcasses, Veal	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Light Carcasses	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Good Carcasses	16 @ 16
Good Saddles	18 @ 18
Medium Racks	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Good Racks	14 @ 14

## Veal Offal.

Brains, each	8 @ 8
Sweetbreads	45 @ 55
Plucks	55 @ 55
Heads, each	25 @ 30

## Lambs.

Good Caul	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Round Dressed Lambs	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Saddles, Caul	18 @ 18
R. D. Lamb Racks	13 @ 13
Caul Lamb Racks	11 @ 11
R. D. Lamb Saddles	18 @ 18
Lamb Fries, per lb.	18 @ 18
Lamb Tongues, each	4 @ 4
Lamb Kidneys, each	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2

## Mutton.

Medium Sheep	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Good Sheep	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Medium Saddles	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Good Saddles	14 @ 14
Good Racks	9 @ 9
Medium Racks	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Mutton Legs	15 @ 15
Mutton Loins	10 @ 10
Mutton Steaks	8 @ 8
Sheep Tongues, each	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Sheep Heads, each	10 @ 10

## Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	13 @ 13 1/2
Pork Loins	17 @ 17
Leaf Lard	10 @ 10
Tenderloins	32 @ 32
Spare Ribs	11 @ 11
Butts	14 @ 14
Hocks	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Trimblings	9 @ 9
Extra Lean Trimblings	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Tails	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Snouts	6 @ 6
Pigs' Feet	4 @ 4
Pigs' Heads	6 @ 6
Blade Bones	9 @ 9
Blade Meat	10 @ 10
Cheek Meat	9 @ 9
Hog Livers, per lb.	5 @ 5
Neck Bones	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Skinned Shoulders	12 @ 12
Pork Hearts	9 @ 9
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Pork Tongues	14 @ 14
Slip Bones	6 @ 6
Tail Bones	7 @ 7
Brains	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Backfat	11 @ 11
Hams	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Calas	12 @ 12
Bellies	17 @ 17
Shoulders	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2

## SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	11 @ 11

Choice Bologna	15 @ 15
Frankfurters	13 @ 13
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	11 @ 11
Tongue	14 @ 14
Minced Sausage	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Luncheon Sausage, cloth paraffine	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
New England Sausage	18 @ 18
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Special Compressed Ham	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Berliner Sausage	15 @ 15
Boneless Butts in casings	25 @ 25
Oxford Butts in casings	20 @ 20
Polish Sausage	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Garlic Sausage	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Country Smoked Sausage	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Farm Sausage	16 @ 16
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Pork Sausage, short link	12 @ 12
Boneless Pigs' Feet	10 @ 10
Luncheon Roll	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Delicatessen Loaf	18 @ 18
Jellied Roll	19 @ 19

## Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C. (new)	28 @ 28
German Salami (new)	28 @ 28
Italian Salami	28 1/2 @ 28 1/2
Holsteiner	20 @ 20
Mettwurst, New	22 @ 22
Farmer	22 @ 22

## Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Sausage, 1-30	6.50 @ 6.50
Smoked Sausage, 2-20	6.00 @ 6.00
Bologna, 1-50	6.00 @ 6.00
Bologna, 2-20	5.50 @ 5.50
Frankfurt, 1-50	6.50 @ 6.50
Frankfurt, 2-20	6.00 @ 6.00

## VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	11.50 @ 11.50
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	9.00 @ 9.00
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	12.50 @ 12.50
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	— @ —
Pickled Pigs, Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	— @ —
Sheep Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	34.50 @ 34.50

## CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

No. 1, 2 doz. to case	22.15 @ 22.15
No. 2, 1 or 2 doz. to case	4.15 @ 4.15
No. 6, 1 doz. to case	15.00 @ 15.00
No. 14, 1/2 doz. to case	35.00 @ 35.00

## EXTRACT OF BEEF.

2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	3.75 @ 3.75
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	7.25 @ 7.25
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	14.00 @ 14.00
10-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	24.50 @ 24.50
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins	1.75 @ 1.75 per lb.

## BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	— @ —
Plate Beef	17.00 @ 17.00
Prime Mess Beef	— @ —
Extra Mess Beef	— @ —
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	— @ —
Rump Butts	22.00 @ 22.00
Mess Pork, old	21.00 @ 21.00
Clear Fat Backs	19.50 @ 19.50
Family Back Pork	24.50 @ 24.50
Bean Pork	16.00 @ 16.00

## LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Pure lard	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Lard substitutes, tes.	9 @ 9
Lard, compound	9 @ 9
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Cooked and bakers' shortening, tubs	— @ —
Barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces; half barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4 c. to 1 c. over tierces	— @ —

## BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chi.	14 1/2 @ 21
cago	15 1/2 @ 22
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.	15 @ 21 1/2
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2 1/2 lbs.	15 @ 21 1/2
Shortenings, 30 @ 60 lb. tubs	11 1/2 @ 13 1/2

## DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4 c. less.)

Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Rib Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.	9 @ 9
Regular Plates	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Clear Plates	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Butts	8 @ 8
Becon meats, 1/2 c. to 1 c. more	— @ —

## WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	17 @ 17
Skinned Hams	18 @ 18
Calas, 4 @ 6 lbs., avg.	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs., avg.	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 lbs., avg.	14 @ 14
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	25 @ 25
Wide, 10 @ 12 avg., and strip, 5 @ 6 avg.	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Wide, 6 @ 8 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.	20 @ 20
Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12, strip, 4 @ 6 avg.	14 @ 14
Dried Beef Sides	28 1/2 @ 28 1/2
Dried Beef Knuckles	25 @ 25
Dried Beef Shoulders	27 @ 27
Regular Rolled Hams	24 @ 24
Smoked Rolled Hams	24 1/2 @ 24 1/2
Bol'd Calas	18 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Cooked Loin Rolls	26 @ 26
Cooked Rolled Shoulder	18 1/2 @ 18 1/2

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	20 @ 20
Export Rounds	30 @ 30
Middles, per set	75 @ 75
Beef bungs, per piece	23 @ 23
Beef weasands	7 @ 7
Beef bladders, medium	55 @ 55
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	— @ —
Hog casings, free of salt	70 @ 70
Hog middles, per set	11 @ 11
Hog bungs, export	19 @ 19
Hog bungs, large, mediums	10 @ 10
Hog bungs, prime	7 @ 7
Hog bungs, narrow	4 @ 4
Imported wide sheep casings	95 @ 95
Imported medium wide sheep casings	80 @ 80
Imported medium sheep casings	70 @ 70
Hog stomachs, per piece	4 @ 4

## FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	3.10 @ 3.20
Hoof meal, per unit	2.60 @ 2.60
Concentrated tankage	2.60 @ 2.65
Ground tankage, 12%	2.75 @ 10c.
Ground tankage, 11%	2.75 @ 10c.
Ground tankage, 8 and 25%	2.70 @ 10c.
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	2.60 @ 10c.
Ground tankage, 6 1/2 and 30%	20.00 @ 20.50
Ground rawbone, per ton	25.00 @ 27.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	21.00 @ 21.50
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	50c. @ 50c.

## HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 @ 70 lbs., aver.	240.00 @ 260.00
Horns, black, per ton	26.00 @ 27.00
Horns, striped, per ton	35.00 @ 40.00
Horns, white, per ton	55.00 @ 70.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. ave., per ton	70.00 @ 75.00
Round shin bones, 35-40 lbs. av., per ton	75.00 @ 80.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. av., per ton	80.00 @ 90.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs. av., per ton	85.00 @ 95.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	28.00 @ 30.00

## LARD.

Prime steam, cash	9.95 @ 9.95
Prime steam, loose	9.55 @ 9.55
Leaf	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Compound	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Neutral lard	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2

## STEARINES.

Prime oleo	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Oleo, No. 2	8 @ 8 1/2
Mutton	8 @ 8 1/2
Tallow	8 @ 8 1/2
Grease, yellow	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Grease, A white	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2

## OILS.

Lard oil, winter strained, tierces	73 @ 75
Extra lard oil	70 @ 72
Extra No. 1 lard oil	65 @ 66
No. 1 lard oil	60 @ 62
No. 2 lard oil	58 @ 58
Oleo oil, extra	10 @ 10 1/2
Oleo oil, No. 2	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Oleo stock	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls.	68 @ 70
Acidless tallow oils, bbls.	65 @ 66
Corn oil, loose	5.75 @ 5.80
Horse oil	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2

## TALLOW.

Edible	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Prime city	7 @ 7 1/2
No. 1 Country	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers' Prime	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers' No. 1	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers' No. 2	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Renderers' No. 1	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2

## GREASES.

White, choice	6 1/2 @ 7 1/2
White, "A"	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
White, "B"	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Bone	5 1/2 @ 6
Crackling	5 1/2 @ 6
House	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Yellow	5 1/2 @ 6
Brown	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Glue stock	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Garbage grease	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Glycerine, C. P.	20 @ 20
Glycerine, dynamite	19 1/2 @ 19 1/2
Glycerine, crude soap	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Glycerine, candle	14 1/2 @ 15 1/2

## COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	54 @ 55
P. S. Y., soap grade	51 @ 52
Soap stock, bbls., concn., 62 @ 65% f. a.	2.35 @ 2.50
Soap stock, loose, reg., 50% f. a.	1.35 @ 1.40

## COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels	77 @ 80
Oak pork barrels	87 @ 80
Lard tierces	1.05 @ 1.10

## CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	5 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered	7 @ 7 1/2
Borax	4 @ 4 1/2
Sugar	— @ —
White, clarified	4 @ 4
Plantation, granulated	4 @ 4 1/2
Yellow, clarified	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Salt	— @ —
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	32.25 @ 32.25
Ashton, car lots	2.00 @ 2.00
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45 @ 1.45
English packing, car lots	1.25 @ 1.25
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	3.25 @ 3.25
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	3.75 @ 3.75
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2x @ 8x	1.40 @ 1.40



## LIVE STOCK MARKETS

### CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The National Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, May 13.

A light run of 17,000 cattle, such as we had on Monday, would ordinarily have meant a sharp upturn in the market, but the big end of the receipts nowadays consist of steers, which naturally means more beef than a similar sized run would have meant a year or two ago; furthermore, the demand for beef is none too broad and as a consequence the market ruled only steady. Tuesday's run of 2,500 cattle met with a fully steady demand, as compared with Monday's prices, and no quotable change took place, the slim offering of steer cattle being disposed of in good season and to fully as good advantage as they would have sold on Monday. Wednesday's run of 14,000 cattle was again composed almost entirely of steers, and the receipts for the first three days of the week total 33,500, or the same as a week ago. While a few prime handy weights and yearlings sold steady, the rank and file of the offerings were 10@15c. lower, with perhaps the lightweight and light fleshed cattle of good to choice quality selling from \$8@8.50 getting the best of the deal on account of the extremely high price of feeders, which naturally results in considerable competition from that source on this class of steers.

The butcher stuff trade has been extremely active, and shows 15c. advance on everything except canners and cutters, the latter mentioned classes meeting with a good demand and selling at steady to strong prices. The bull market is strong and active, and the calf trade shows a substantial advance of 50@75c. per cwt.

Receipts of hogs on Wednesday estimated around 22,000—about what was generally expected. There were very few Eastern orders in the market, and the trade opened slow, but about steady with Tuesday's market. Bulk of the hogs sold largely in a range of \$8.35@8.45. It looks as if we would see moderate receipts the balance of the week, but can't see anything "bullish" in the situation and rather look to see a little increase in receipts after corn planting is out of the way. Are inclined to think that hogs will work a little lower during the next few weeks.

Sheep and lamb prices have been jogging up 10@15c. per day, and the advance of the past week covers 60@75c. per cwt. on lambs and about 25c. on sheep. There is but little stuff left in local feed yards, and Colorado shipments are moderating daily. A few cars of prime Texas sheep direct to a packer arrived today, and the few loads of this variety that has been coming here (and quite liberal receipts at Kansas City) has been a weakening factor in the sheep end of the trade. Southern lambs are beginning to reach the Louisville market in small numbers, and in another two or three weeks our slaughterers will have their representatives on that market buying lambs for direct shipment to this point. We quote: Clipped stock, good to choice lambs, \$7.85@8.25; poor to medium, \$7.25@7.75; culls, \$5.50@6.50; fat wethers, \$5.75@6; good to choice ewes, \$5.40@5.65; fancy heavy ewes, \$5.75@6; poor to medium, \$5@5.25; culls, \$3.50@4.50; Colorado woolled lambs, \$9@9.25.

### KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, May 12.

Steers sold steady today, light steers reaching \$9.20, and medium heavy ones \$9. Owners of heavy cattle complained that prices showed declines, and buyers announced at the start that they had orders to "get them lower," and they did buy cows as much as 10@15c. lower, but it was a steady deal on steers and stockers and feeders. Order buyers have been holding orders from Eastern killers several days for some cheap

steers, costing around \$7, but they have been unable to get them. Bulk of the native steers now sell at \$7.75@8.75, which is 25c. above the low spot in April, but the market lacks stability, and killers are careful buyers. The industrial situation is against the market, a brick yard strike in Chicago, with its extensions into the building trades, alone having kept 100,000 men out of work for a month, with no signs of early settlement. Supply figures are favorable to sellers, but meat trade is on a weak basis. South Texas had 19 cars of grassers here today, at \$7.40@7.50, but receipts of grass cattle from Texas have been disappointing to killers up to this time, and some belief is expressed that the big movement predicted will not materialize. Fair to good cows sell at \$6@7.25, heifers \$7.60@8.75, bulls \$6@6.75, stockers largely at \$7@8, feeders \$7.75@8.

The hog market surprised the trade by developing strength on a run of 15,000 head. The close was strong to 5c. higher, with top at \$8.35, bulk \$8.15@8.32½. Buyers tried to buy them lower, but sellers held out for stronger prices, and got them.

The lamb market continues to be a run-away affair, an advance of 10@25c. having been made this week, following the gain of 50c. last week. Spring lambs sold at \$8.85 today, and woolled lambs brought \$8.70@8.85, clipped lambs \$7.50, all new prices for this year, except that a few Easter lambs sold higher. Texas stock sold strong today, wethers at \$5.40@5.65, Texas spring lambs \$8.25, Texas ewes \$4.50@5.15, goats \$3.75@4.40. Receipts are liberal, 18,000 yesterday and 14,000 today, but the supply meets a capacious outlet.

### ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., May 13.

The week's cattle receipts amounted to approximately 13,400 head, including 4,600 head Southern. With the bulk of the offerings of fair to good quality and a very active market at all times, beef steers closed generally steady to 10c. higher, as compared with last week. Best offerings topped the market at \$9.05, these weighing around 1,075 lbs. The bulk of steers sold from \$8@8.75. The butcher trade was generally steady throughout with the exception of today, when a slightly lower market is noted. Best cows brought \$8, with the bulk of the offerings going from \$6@6.75. Quality was fair and active trading was evident at all times. Best steers and heifers, mixed, brought \$9. The bulk sold from \$7.75@8.75. Quality was good and trading active. Veal calves are about \$1 a hundred higher than the close of last week. Best vealers last week brought \$9.75; today the same kind sold at \$10.75. Practically the entire receipts on the quarantine side originated in South Texas, these being straight grassers. At the beginning of the week \$7.90 was paid for several loads of straight grass cattle. This is a record price. The bulk of the offerings during the week have sold mostly from \$7.35@7.65.

Hog receipts amounted to approximately 47,000 head. Price fluctuations have been evident all week. The week opened with best hogs selling at \$8.65, and the bulk from \$8.50@8.65. The top was made at the first part of the week when \$8.75 was paid for good butcher hogs. Since that time values have fluctuated until today, when best hogs sold for \$8.52½, with the bulk at \$8.35@8.45. An active market prevailed most of the week, order buyers taking a large portion of the offerings.

Approximately 13,500 sheep arrived this week, a big proportion of the offerings being clipped lambs and spring lambs. Clipped lambs are about 35@50c. higher than the close of last week. Today a string of strictly choice offerings brought \$8, the top of the week. At the close of last week best spring lambs, these being from Tennessee, brought \$9.25; today the same kind sold for \$9.75.

There has been little change in mutton; practically all the offerings on the market have been sheared, and have sold around \$5.50.

### OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, Neb., May 12, 1914.

No great change has taken place in the fat cattle market of late, and bulk of the beef offerings sell in substantially the same notches as one and two weeks ago. Supplies are running pretty much the same as they were at this time last year, and while buyers are all rather bearish in their views they need the cattle, and are apparently unable to break the market as far as desirable grades are concerned. Both yearlings and heavy beefs of choice quality still sell well up toward the \$9 mark, while the big bulk of the 1,050 to 1,450-lb. cattle sell around \$8.20@8.60, while the common to fair warmed-up and short-fed grades are selling anywhere from \$7.50@8.10 and on down. Quite a few hay-fed cattle from Montana have been here of late and sold around \$7.50@8. Only a small proportion of the receipts have been "she" stock, and prices are about as high as they have ever been at this point. Choice heifers sell as high as \$8.50, and common canners go as low as \$3.50, but the big bulk of the fair to good butcher and beef stock is going at a spread of \$6.50@7.50. Veal calves have made a new high mark this week, \$11, and bulls, stags, etc., show considerable improvement, going at a range of \$5.75@7.75.

Packers are still pounding away at hog values without making very much impression. With about 10,500 hogs here today the market was a shade stronger. Tops brought \$8.25 as against \$8.32 last Tuesday, and the bulk of the trading was around \$8.15@8.20 as against \$8.25@8.30 one week ago.

Supplies of sheep and lambs have been very moderate of late, and prices have scored a sharp advance of 25@35c., especially on lambs. Demand is very active, and there is vigorous competition from feeder buyers for the thin and half fat stock. Woolled lambs are quoted at \$7.75@8.75, shorn, \$6.75@7.75; shorn yearlings, \$5.75@6.75; shorn wethers, \$5.50@6, and shorn ewes, \$5@5.65.

### SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending May 9, 1914:

#### CATTLE.

Chicago	22,268
Kansas City	11,651
Omaha	10,747
St. Joseph	3,713
Cudahy	594
Sioux City	2,656
South St. Paul	3,559
New York and Jersey City	10,567
Fort Worth	7,439
Philadelphia	3,112
Pittsburgh	1,580
Denver	956
Oklahoma City	2,150
Cincinnati	3,110

#### HOGS.

Chicago	72,387
Kansas City	33,416
Omaha	42,580
St. Joseph	18,565
Cudahy	6,185
Sioux City	24,021
Ottumwa	6,500
Cedar Rapids	4,284
South St. Paul	21,297
New York and Jersey City	35,180
Fort Worth	9,749
Philadelphia	4,630
Pittsburgh	7,771
Denver	4,509
Oklahoma City	4,880
Cincinnati	10,368

#### SHEEP.

Chicago	65,665
Kansas City	26,912
Omaha	23,359
St. Joseph	9,494
Cudahy	429
Sioux City	2,730
South St. Paul	2,766
New York and Jersey City	44,342
Fort Worth	14,928
Philadelphia	8,925
Pittsburgh	3,808
Denver	1,161

# THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

## FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

### Lard in New York.

New York, May 15.—Market quiet. Western steam, \$10.35; Middle West, \$10.20@10.30; city steam, 9½¢; refined, Continent, \$10.70; South American, \$11.30; Brazil, kegs, \$12.30; compound, 8½¢@8½¢.

### Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, May 15.—Sesame oil, fabrique, — fr.; edible, — fr.; copra oil, fabrique, 85 fr.; edible, 109 fr.; peanut oil, fabrique, 71 fr.; edible, 90½ fr.

### Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, May 15.—(By Cable).—Beef, extra India mess, 112s. 6d.; pork, prime mess, 105s.; shoulders, square, 52s.; New York, 50s. 6d.; picnic, 51s.; hams, long, 66s.; American cut, 63s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 61s.; long clear, 65s.; short backs, 61s.; bellies, clear, 62s. 6d. Lard, spot prime, 50s. American refined contract September, 50s. 10½d.; 28-lb. boxes, 50s. 3d. Lard (Hamburg), 50 marks. Tallow, prime city, 31s. 9d.; choice, 34s. 3d. Cheese, Canadian finest white new, 66s. 3d. Tallow, Australian (at London), 30s. 9d.@33s. 6d.

## FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

### Provisions.

The market was steady and showed increased activity. Offerings were rather free on the advance and packers were reported as sellers.

### Stearine.

Trade continues quiet but prices steady with oleo quoted at 8½¢.

### Tallow.

The market was dull but steady at 6½¢ for city and 6½¢ for specials.

### Cottonseed Oil.

The market was very inactive, with prices slightly higher due to the steady lard and cotton markets.

Market closed quiet, unchanged to 3 decline. Sales, 3,900 bbls. Spot oil, \$7@7.18. Crude, Southeast, \$6.20@6.27. Closing quotations on futures: May, \$7.10@7.15; June, \$7.20@7.22; July, \$7.34@7.35; August, \$7.45@7.46; September, \$7.50@7.51; October, \$7.14@7.18; November, \$6.70@6.80; December, \$6.50@6.70; good off oil, \$6.90@7.12; off oil, \$6.80@7.10; red off oil, \$6.50@7.05; winter oil, \$7.25@8.25; summer white oil, \$7.30@8.

## FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, May 15.—Hog market steady at Thursday's average. Bulk of prices, \$8.35@8.40; light, \$8.20@8.45; mixed, \$8.20@8.45; heavy, \$8@8.42½; rough heavy, \$8@8.10; Yorkers, \$8.35@8.45; pigs, \$7.30@8.40; cattle steady; heaves, \$7.40@9.35; cows and heifers, \$3.75@8.70; Texas steers, \$7.10@8.15; stockers and feeders, \$6.40@8.50; Western, \$7.25@8.20. Sheep market steady to strong; native, \$5.35@6.15; Western, \$5.35@6.20; yearlings, \$6@7.25; lambs, \$6.25@8.25; Western, \$6.50@8.35.

Sioux City, May 15.—Hogs steady, at \$8.15@8.20.

St. Louis, May 15.—Hogs steady, at \$8.35@8.50.

Buffalo, May 15.—Hogs steady; on sale, \$8.00 at \$8.75@8.80.

Kansas City, May 15.—Hogs slow, at \$8@8.35.

South Omaha, May 15.—Hogs steady, at \$8.10@8.25.

St. Joseph, May 15.—Hogs steady, at \$8.20@8.40.

Louisville, May 15.—Hogs higher, at \$8.30@8.45.

Indianapolis, May 15.—Hogs higher, at \$8.40@8.50.

## PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, May 9, 1914, are reported as follows:

Chicago.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
S. & S. Co.	5,137	6,100	10,013
Armour & Co.	4,551	15,000	19,682
Swift & Co.	4,154	10,000	24,408
Morris & Co.	4,453	6,000	8,537
G. H. Hammond Co.	1,521	5,500	...
Libby, McNeill & Libby	447	...	...
Anglo-American Prov. Co.	730	4,600	...

Western Packing & Provision Co., 6,100 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 5,300 hogs; Boyd, Lunham & Co., 4,100 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 2,500 hogs; Brennan Packing Co., 4,400 hogs; Miller & Hart, 2,000 hogs; others, 5,700 hogs.

Kansas City.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	2,395	8,877	2,182
Fowler Packing Co.	442	...	1,112
S. & S. Co.	2,272	6,022	5,951
Swift & Co.	2,025	7,063	6,478
Cudahy Packing Co.	2,097	5,709	8,303
Morris & Co.	2,056	5,300	2,857
Blount	70	946	...
M. Rice	19	253	...
Butchers	346	505	29

Independent Packing Co., 411 cattle; L. Levy, 88 cattle; I. Meyer, 246 cattle; John Morrell & Co., 86 cattle; Schwartz, Bolen & Co., 903 hogs.

Omaha.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	1,995	6,723	4,883
Swift & Co.	3,274	9,157	11,888
Cudahy Packing Co.	3,119	11,341	7,140
Armour & Co.	2,859	12,229	11,765
Swartz & Co.	...	291	...
J. W. Murphy	...	2,979	...

Lincoln Packing Co., 55 cattle; South Omaha Packing Co., 20 cattle; John Morrell & Co., 59 cattle; Kohrs Packing Co., 724 hogs; Grain Belt Co., 64 hogs; Dold Packing Co., 287 hogs.

St. Louis.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	1,554	5,503	2,040
Swift & Co.	1,627	5,753	1,567
Armour & Co.	1,597	5,716	1,306
St. Louis Dressed Beef Co.	513	...	...
Independent Packing Co.	919	728	148
East Side Packing Co.	91	1,857	...
J. H. Belz Provision Co.	...	1,218	...
Hell Packing Co.	...	1,679	...
Carondelet Packing Co.	20	387	...
Krey Packing Co.	...	783	...
Sartorius Provision Co.	7	469	...
Others	705	14,472	1,453

St. Joseph.*			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Swift & Co.	1,100	7,950	3,644
Hammond Packing Co.	650	4,326	2,937
Morris & Co.	600	4,259	1,732

United Dressed Beef Co., 634 cattle.

Sioux City.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Cudahy Packing Co.	1,443	11,598	...
Armour & Co.	1,338	11,897	...
Swift & Co.	...	5,217	...

Cudahy Bros., 218 hogs; J. L. Brennan & Co., 59 cattle; Sacks Dressed Beef Co., 86 cattle; Statter & Co., 67 cattle; R. Hurnl Packing Co., 133 cattle; Des Moines Packing Co., 83 cattle; others, 4,505 cattle.

\*Incomplete.

## NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO MAY 11, 1914.

	Beef.	Calves.	Sheep and lambs.	Hogs.
New York	1,415	8,558	3,116	5,401
Jersey City	4,270	6,694	20,895	24,839
Central Union	2,809	844	16,817	—
Lehigh Valley	2,018	350	3,514	—
Scattering	—	155	—	4,940
Totals	10,567	16,601	44,342	35,180
Totals last week	10,086	18,316	31,961	33,393

## ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to May 15, 1914, show that exports were as follows: To Europe, 90,919 quarters; to North America, none.

## RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1914.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	200	10,000	1,000
Kansas City	200	800	...
Omaha	1,000	9,000	100
St. Louis	300	4,500	200
St. Joseph	100	3,700	...
Sioux City	100	6,000	...
St. Paul	250	2,000	100
Oklahoma City	100	900	...
Fort Worth	1,100	500	...
Milwaukee	...	1,282	...
Denver	200	100	300
Louisville	...	1,600	...
Detroit	...	200	...
Cudahy	...	300	...
Indianapolis	250	4,000	...
Pittsburgh	...	1,500	1,000
Buffalo	100	2,500	1,000
Cleveland	40	1,500	800
New York	267	2,331	2,086

MONDAY, MAY 11, 1914.

Chicago	10,800	39,000	15,000
Kansas City	8,000	9,000	18,000
Omaha	3,600	7,000	7,200
St. Louis	3,500	13,500	3,500
St. Joseph	1,300	3,800	6,100
Sioux City	2,000	3,000	...
St. Paul	3,800	7,000	7,500
Oklahoma City	1,800	1,600	200
Fort Worth	5,600	3,600	2,000
Milwaukee	25	1,214	...
Denver	1,200	400	300
Louisville	1,000	4,000	2,400
Detroit	...	100	...
Wichita	...	586	...
Indianapolis	1,150	4,000	...
Pittsburgh	2,000	10,000	6,000
Cincinnati	...	4,782	...
Buffalo	3,800	17,600	12,000
Cleveland	800	4,000	8,000
New York	3,183	7,394	8,607

TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1914.

Chicago	3,000	11,000	16,000
Kansas City	2,000	16,000	14,000
Omaha	3,400	10,000	10,000
St. Louis	3,000	10,800	3,200
St. Joseph	2,000	8,000	5,000
Sioux City	800	4,000	500
St. Paul	2,000	4,000	500
Oklahoma City	1,100	1,500	...
Fort Worth	3,700	1,600	3,000
Milwaukee	200	2,389	...
Denver	400	600	300
Louisville	...	200	...
Detroit	...	200	...
Cudahy	...	2,500	...
Wichita	...	2,964	...
Indianapolis	1,200	8,000	...
Pittsburgh	...	4,000	1,000
Cincinnati	100	2,000	1,200
Buffalo	100	3,200	400
Boston	1,687	16,787	4,884
Cleveland	20	2,000	600
New York	773	1,962	2,675

WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1914.

Chicago	14,000	23,000	18,000
Kansas City	3,000	9,000	12,000
Omaha	1,700	7,000	5,400
St. Louis	2,900	7,500	600
St. Joseph	800	4,000	2,600
Sioux City	800	6,000	1,100
St. Paul	1,800	6,000	500
Oklahoma City	1,400	1,300	...
Fort Worth	3,700	1,200	1,500
Milwaukee	50	7,134	...
Denver	200	600	600
Louisville	...	947	...
Detroit	...	3,000	...
Cudahy	...	600	...
Wichita	...	1,680	...
Indianapolis	1,000	4,000	...
Pittsburgh	...	2,500	...
Cincinnati	500	1,916	1,200
Buffalo	75	2,000	3,200
Cleveland	60	1,000	...
New York	2,003	4,908	7,350

THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1914.

Chicago	4,500	18,000	10,000
Kansas City	1,000	6,000	4,000
Omaha	...	8,000	...
St. Louis	2,600	7,000	3,600
St. Joseph	...	5,600	...
Sioux City	...	3,000	...
St. Paul	...	3,000	...
Milwaukee	...	1,829	...
Louisville	...	1,484	...
Cudahy	...	800	...
Wichita	...	1,524	...
Indianapolis	...	5,000	...
Cincinnati	600	1,400	800
Buffalo	50	1,600	5,000
Cleveland	...	2,000	...
New York	1,970	4,153	3,346

FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1914.

Chicago	1,000	12,000	12,000
Kansas City	300	3,000	7,000
Omaha	150	5,000	2,500
St. Louis	650	7,000	1,500
St. Joseph	50	2,000	3,700
Sioux City	400	3,200	200
Fort Worth	1,500	1,000	3,000
St. Paul	2,000	5,800	800
Oklahoma City	500	1,400	...

# Retail Section

## PRACTICAL TALKS WITH SHOP BUTCHERS

### Are Your Clerks "Cut and Dried" Clerks?

Written for The National Provisioner by Frank Farrington.

Cut and dried material is material that is cut out in quantities after a stock pattern and then laid up to dry and distributed to people who don't care what they get.

A large percentage of clerks are just that way. They are average. They follow a stock pattern. They are satisfied to be just good enough to get a job without feeling any interest in acquiring any special ability that will fit them for a better position or more pay.

There are two parties to blame for a clerk being of the "cut and dried" type. The first is the clerk himself. If he had ambition to amount to something in the business world he would not be satisfied to be just average, stock quality. He would be determined to develop an individuality of his own, and he would seek to discover what characteristics are most needed in his kind of work.

If, when a boy first goes to work in a store, he does so with a feeling that he is only taking a temporary job, that he expects soon to get into something better, and if on this account he just does what work is necessary, and does it just well enough to keep from being discharged, he will be the "cut and dried" type. And no one to blame but himself—unless we go back and place the responsibility on his parents for failing to inculcate in him the right principles.

A boy who in school has taken the position that his teacher was a taskmaster to be outwitted whenever possible, and that the oftener he could get out of preparing a lesson, the smarter he showed himself, is going to be a boy who feels toward his employer just as he felt toward his teacher. He is going to be the kind to start right in by doing only what work he is specifically paid for doing. He is going to develop into a perfect specimen of the "cut and dried" clerk.

You can hire such a clerk to do certain work and be reasonably certain that he will do just what he is told to do in about the way he is told to do it—unless something unexpected occurs. He will, however, do just what he thinks is the least amount that will fulfill the order.

#### He Makes a Life-Long Mistake.

Of course business life is one long mistake for such a boy and the man he becomes. He cannot make a success of it because no one who places a limit on what he is willing to do can expect the limit taken off from what he is to become.

The clerk who will not take pains with his present work because it does not just suit him, because he is looking for something bigger will never get anything bigger, and he would not know what to do with it if he got it. The youngest back-lots baseball player can tell that clerk that a fellow could never expect to break into the big league without first learning the game by playing through all the lower grades of it.

We have clerks who will not exert themselves as clerks because they expect to be proprietors some day. What kind of a proprietor will a clerk be who has been a failure as an employee? The boy who cannot take orders and who feels no interest in his employer's business will become a man who cannot give orders and who will feel but little interest in his own business.

Simply accepting a position in a store and then doing only the few things he is specifically told to do will never teach a boy how to be a successful business man. Business is learned by study and by experience just as a profession is learned. The experience is a part of each day's work, and a clerk should see how much of it he can get, rather than how little. The study should be a part of each day's leisure, and he should see how much of the studying he can do in spare times.

#### Value in Studying His Trade Paper.

Just as the experience can best be gained in the store's work, so the studying can best be done in the literature about the business. Good books about business are common nowadays. Every clerk can afford to buy some every year. No clerk can afford not to buy them.

And another form of business literature that is most important is that in the trade papers. I am willing to guarantee that any employee who will make it his business to read his trade journal regularly, and read it intelligently, will get an increase in salary within a year. If he sticks to the reading he will get increases every year and he will eventually land at the top.

The old quotation reads, "Reading makes a full man." Well, reading business literature makes a full pay envelope. Any young man with average intelligence will develop more than average ability if he studies business literature.

This is about what it amounts to: The clerk who starts in without ambition and who develops no ambition will be the "cut and dried" clerk or worse, and he will remain a clerk all his days with a very moderate clerk's salary, at that.

#### Where the Employer Is to Blame.

But I said there are two parties to blame for the "cut and dried" clerk. The employer is partly to blame.

You, as an employer, can develop ambition on the part of the salespeople. You can stimulate it in a general way by refusing to hire or to keep, if you get them by mistake, clerks who have no ambition and who are willing to fall into the "cut and dried" class. You can stimulate individual ambitions by getting into closer touch with individual clerks and making them see the importance of trying to amount to something.

You can let it be understood that you expect your clerks to grow, to amount to some-

thing. Some employers are afraid to help a clerk to develop a good business individuality for fear he will start a store of his own in opposition some day. That shows a spirit too small to have any place in modern business.

Encourage all your employees to fit themselves to be their own masters. They will be worth more to you as long as they stay with you, and even if some day they do become competitors they will never become enemies. You are going to have competitors anyway.

To develop ambition in a part of the selling force is to make it very likely that it will increase all along the line. Ambition and enthusiasm are contagious, but they must have a starting point, and you ought to be that point in your business.

If you have too many employees to meet them all and talk with them individually, you can at least talk to them as a class and you can write bulletins or letters for them to read. If you have enthusiasm yourself and are a successful business manager, you will be able to impart some of that enthusiasm to your force.

#### Help Your Clerk to Improve Himself.

When you have a clerk with ambition, help him to develop it. When you have a clerk apparently without ambition, before letting him go, see whether or not he has hidden ambition that may be aroused.

Whether your clerks seem to take naturally to reading business literature or not, give them a chance at it. Start a little store library of books on salesmanship, advertising, store managing, window trimming, etc. Let the clerks take the books home with them to read.

See that your trade paper is where the clerks can see it and ask them to read it. I know a grocer who subscribes for twelve copies of one grocery paper, just so his clerks can read a certain weekly feature of the paper!

Many a clerk has failed to make good only because he was not encouraged to develop the good qualities he possessed in dormant state. Many a clerk has failed in one position and made good in another merely because one employer did not try to develop him and the other did try.

The employer owes a duty toward his clerks, but setting this aside, he can ill afford on his own account to leave undone anything that may possibly set them on the upward path.

The "cut and dried" clerks rarely earn enough to pay the store a profit on their wages. It pays the management to spend time and money in trying to get them out of the "cut and dried" class because, once out of the rut, they begin to earn more for the store as well as more for themselves.

#### ADVISER TO HOUSEWIVES REPLIES.

In a recent issue The National Provisioner published an article by a veteran retail butcher in which he criticized severely the statements made in a New York evening newspaper in its department entitled "Hints to the Housewife."



He believed the alleged advice to consumers offered in this department to be in part not only inaccurate, but grossly misleading. He was of the belief that the author of the alleged information was ignorant of some of the fundamental facts of the meat business, including the physiology of some meat animals.

As he is known as one of the most practical retail butchers in New York, The National Provisioner believed, and still believes, that he knows what he is talking about, while it is possible that the writer of the newspaper article may have based her statements on a smattering of knowledge of the meat business and some very badly twisted figures.

This writer has prepared a reply to the article printed in the columns of The National Provisioner, and it is published here for what it is worth. This writer says:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Thank you for allowing me to correct a printed statement in your publication, signed "L. A." appearing in issue May 2, relating to an item under caption "Hints to the Housewife," in The Evening World of Friday, April 24. The item referred to reads: "Rack of mutton means neck and a few rib bones. It includes both chops and stew meat."

For the wholesale trade a carcass of mutton is usually cut into two sections, the back half, including leg and loin, and the front half, including the rack (or rib) and shoulder. Either of these so-called "saddles" may be purchased, as a whole portion, by any customer who buys in quantity. The rack, therefore, includes both neck and ribs, or chops, if they are so cut. Not all wholesalers cut the rack separately.

Further proof as to the truth of this statement may be had by reading Farmer's Bulletin, No. 526, issued April, 1913, by the Department of Agriculture of Washington, D. C.—an official statement (page 11).

From a rack of mutton 9 chops are cut, or 18 for total of both sides. These may be "French" trimmed if desired. From the shoulder, rib bones afford chops also (a few) and stew meat.

From the rack of mutton, either part, may be made the "crown roast," which sells at big price retail, trimmed and decorated as L. A. described, and for which the consumer pays handsomely. It is also up to the consumer to understand whether lamb or mutton is sold for this crown roast, both being used by retailers.

If lamb is 8 to 10 cents a pound at wholesale and mutton 14 cents, the crown roast is made from lamb, but charged for at mutton price. If mutton is 9 to 11 cents a pound wholesale and lamb 16 cents, the crown roast becomes one of mutton at top price. A crown roast can be made whichever the retailer chooses to make it—the consumer seldom understands the difference.

As "Hints to the Housewife" are necessarily curtailed as to type space allowed, only broad and sweeping statements can be offered the housewife; no small details.

Since the Veteran Retailer who hides behind the initials of L. A. thinks it a shame that an editor of so widely read a newspaper does not verify such wrong statements and ignorance on the part of this particular woman writer, it might now be well for L. A. to offer an apology, made as publicly as he has made the accusation of ignorance and error. The writer even now graciously forgives him.

Wholesalers have permitted me to learn many wonderful lessons from their big store-houses, and rack of mutton happens to be one of them.

If L. A. will take the trouble to make an appointment with me, he can learn exactly where poultry and any item of prices may be obtained at prices quoted. Mutton is now wholesaled at 9, 10 and 11 cents a pound, but 24 cents is price for mutton chops at retail stores; or 22 cents if not "Frenched."

I will be much obliged to The National Provisioner for giving this as great a prominence as it gave to L. A.

Yours truly,

CHARLOTTE R. BANGS.

#### LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

W. H. Pierce has sold his meat market at Wrentham, Mass., to L. Willard.

J. Cros has purchased the McDonald meat market at Waverly, Ia.

E. R. Potter has engaged in the meat business at North Brookfield, Mass.

The meat firm of Kline & Mulligan at Amsterdam, N. Y., has been dissolved by mutual consent. Chas. Mulligan will continue the business.

Thos. Harkness, a butcher at Nyack, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities of \$14,955 and assets \$9,174.

The meat firm of Teuscher & Beer at Bucyrus, O., has been dissolved.

Jacob Leipshutz will open a meat market at Hudson, N. Y.

C. H. McHale has sold his meat business at Waban, Mass., to W. H. Brayton.

Wm. Ohl has purchased the meat market of Vreeland & Henrehan at Rochelle Park, N. J.

G. Hatch has erected an addition to his meat market at Woodbury, Vt.

The meat business of John Oehninger at New Brunswick, N. J., has been purchased by Wm. Rupprecht.

Chas. S. Miller has retired from the meat business at Sunbury, Pa. His sons will continue it under the name of C. S. Miller's Sons.

G. T. Mayo has purchased the meat market of F. G. Paul & Brother at Washington, D. C.

Charles Colli has sold his meat business at Windsor Locks, Conn., to George Inagliaroli.

E. R. Hughes has purchased the Palace Meat Market at Minneapolis, Kan., from E. N. Gant.

Jack Rogers has been succeeded in the meat business at Lebanon, Kan., by Bert Boeve, of Prairie View, Kan.

Henry Allen, of Fostoria, Kan., has purchased the butcher shop of C. K. Bennett at Wheaton, Kan.

Huggins & Son have moved their butcher shop from West Ninth street to West Eighth at Coffeyville, Kan.

Durand & Garber have purchased the meat business of Mugler & Leidig at Clay Center, Kan.

D. Hajek has opened the East Side Market at Verdigre, Neb.

Everitt Hunt has become sole owner of the meat market at Union, Neb.

H. Diller has sold out his meat business at Diller, Neb.

Hunt Brothers have purchased the meat market of Davison & Son at Ainsworth, Neb.

Walter & Howard Bricker have purchased the meat business of H. Chapman at Minden, Kan.

Fisher & Berry have purchased the meat market of T. R. Berry at Wilmore, Kan.

M. E. Hilleary has purchased the Sanitary Grocery & Market at Hutchinson, Kan.

Anton Smetana has disposed of his butcher shop at Wilson, Kan.

W. B. Wilson has disposed of his meat business at Pawnee, Okla., to B. M. Barr.

Harve Huebner has engaged in the meat business at Bushton, Kan.

Frank Cleveland, of Whiting, Kan., has purchased the butcher shop of Chas. Bertridg at Netawaka, Kan.

Key & Egan have sold out their meat market at Thayer, Kan., to John Taylor.

T. W. & L. W. Ward have purchased the business of the Independent Grocery & Meat Company at Silver City, N. M.

Mr. Bunker, of Salina, has purchased the meat business of E. S. Toll at Sharon Springs, Kan.

S. F. Dye has leased the City Meat Market at Plains, Kan., from C. L. Schaefer.

A. F. Cooper has moved his meat market to the Kelly building at Stockton, Kan.

Walter Earle has engaged in the meat business at Portland, Mich., under the name of Central Market.

Wm. Fassbender has been succeeded in the meat business at Marquette, Mich., by N. R. Bernard.

The Inland Meat Company has purchased

## The Refrigerator Ice Water System

A MECHANICAL device made of metal tubes in the form of shelves. These Tube-Shelves catch and circulate automatically the melting ice water, thereby retaining the cold air in the Meat Compartments and lowering the temperature of any Refrigerator or Ice Box, and saving the consumption of ice to a large extent.

This system is an absolute necessity for butchers, grocers, delicatessens and all users of ice. It pays for itself by what it saves in one season.

It can be installed in any refrigerator, old or new, large or small, at a very moderate cost. It makes the ice work twice, because the melting ice, by circulating the cold water through the shelves, causes greatly increased refrigeration. It cuts down the ice bills at least one-third.

Telephone, Call or Write to the

**EFFICIENCY METAL PRODUCTS CO., Inc.**

Candler Building, 220 West 42nd Street  
NEW YORK

Telephone: Bryant 6296.

the meat market of Clifford Griffin at Mansfield, Wash., and put Otto Lund in charge.

The Palace and Model meat markets at Ritzville, Wash., have consolidated.

Wiley Wagner has purchased the meat business of Tony Aichlmayr at Vollmer, Idaho.

Mike Guidotte is about to open a new meat market on Howard street, Spokane, Wash.

D. P. Donovan has purchased the meat business of W. F. Schultz at Forest Grove, Ore.

James Montgomery has purchased the Ionia meat market at Mankato, Kan.

H. J. Reynolds has opened his meat market at Uniontown, Pa.

H. Harakel has purchased the meat market of Plawky & Peretic at Farrell, Pa.

John B. Dunton will engage in the meat business at Camden, Me.

#### BUTCHERS' CALFSKIN ASSO. MEETS.

The New York Butchers' Calfskin Association had its annual stockholders' meeting at Maennerchor Hall in East Fifty-sixth street on Thursday evening. It was a fine night, not only as regards the weather, but also according to the feelings of the butcher stockholders in this association, which is one of the shining examples of a co-operative trade organization honestly and efficiently conducted, and therefore highly profitable.

As The National Provisioner has often said, the retail butchers of New York are fortunate in having such an organization to handle their calfskins for them. President George Thomson and other officers are thoroughly conscientious in their service. Fred. Dietz, the veteran manager of the business, who is celebrating his twenty-sixth anniversary in this connection, is not only a calfskin authority the country over, but is also a man who would rather make a fine showing for his concern than make a fortune. His 26 years' record speaks for itself.

Secretary Herman Schlosser read his annual report, which was greeted with the enthusiasm which would naturally be expected to accompany the announcement of a regular 6 per cent. dividend on capital stock, and besides that a 10-cent premium on every No. 1 skin sold by the stockholders to the association. The report showed 15,410 skins on hand May 1, 1913. During the year 155,779 skins were received, making a total of 171,189 skins handled for the year, with 5,815 skins left on hand April 30, 1914.

The liberality of the association toward the butchers is shown in the fact that, though it paid them No. 1 price for 120,230 skins, the actual cellar selection afterward showed but 114,635 skins which were No. 1.

The value of skins on hand a year ago was \$31,406.56. The cost price paid during the year aggregated \$312,438.22, making a total of \$343,844.78. Sales for the year totalled \$376,416.71 in value. The financial condition of the association is excellent, it having practically no indebtedness.

The election of directors resulted as follows: George Thomson, Herman Schlosser, H. Heinemann, George H. Shaffer, H. Himstedt, L. Oppenheimer, O. E. Jahrsdoerfer.

W. S. Johnson, of the Swift barreled beef department at Chicago was in New York during the week.

David Carroll, head of the telegraph bureau of Armour & Company at Chicago, was in New York this week on a pleasure trip.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending May 9, 1914, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 12.57 cents; imported beef, 10.64 cents per pound.

The newly-elected officers of Brooklyn Branch, United Master Butchers, were installed on Thursday evening. The Brooklyn Branch will hold its annual outing on Sunday, May 24, on Staten Island.

President L. F. Swift, of Swift & Company and H. L. Swift returned last week from a visit to South America. They came back on a direct boat from the River Plate, on which the entire cargo was chilled beef, and had a good chance to study transportation conditions.

J. L. Van Neste, formerly poultry and egg expert for the Conron Bros. Company, and later Chicago representative for the H. T. Pond Company, has resigned the latter place to take effect June 1. He has not announced his new plans, but will remain in the produce field.

Thomas Harkness, butcher and grocer at Nyack, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities \$14,955 and assets \$9,174, consisting of stock \$2,000; fixtures, \$100; horse and wagon, \$275; accounts, \$3,279; cash, \$20, and real estate \$3,500, mortgaged for \$3,130. Judge Mayer appointed Wesley W. Devitt of Spring Valley receiver.

Oscar Thorsen, cashier for E. Weibling & Company, butchers at No. 2440 Seventh avenue, was attacked by robbers last Monday while on his way to a nearby bank to deposit cash. The robbers knocked him unconscious, but were frightened away before securing the money. No police appeared either when the alarm was given or afterward, although the neighborhood is thickly populated.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending Saturday, May 9, 1914: Meat.—Manhattan, 1,739 lbs.; Brooklyn, 19,113 lbs.; total, 20,852 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 59,870 lbs.; Brooklyn, 232 lbs.; the Bronx, 8,770 lbs.; total, 68,872 lbs. Poultry and game.—Manhattan, 3,718 lbs.; Brooklyn, 27 lbs.; total, 3,745 lbs.

The East Side Branch, United Master Butchers, has elected the following officers

for the ensuing year: August F. Grimm, president; Emil Half, vice-president; Joseph Buxbaum, second vice-president; Jesse Simon, secretary; Nathan Rosenau, financial secretary; M. Heins, treasurer; Charles Sternfels, sergeant-at-arms; trustees, Louis Buchsbaum and Louis Goldschmidt; delegates to board of governors, Louis Levy, Louis Goldschmidt, George Thomson and Joseph Heim.

#### AMERICAN PURE FOOD LEAGUE.

The latest organization formed to reform the food affairs of the country is called the American Pure Food League. It was launched at a conference in New York last week promoted by Miss Alice Lakey, formerly moving spirit in the National Consumers' League, and among the active participants in the organization were Alfred W. McCann, the sensational food writer of New York, and Caroline Bartlett Crane, of Kalamazoo, Mich., another sensational food writer not unknown to fame. The names of Dr. C. L. Alsberg and other prominent people are on the list for the proposed governing board of the new organization. Their acceptances have not yet been announced.

The plan of the organization is a union of all food interests—producers, manufacturers, purveyors and consumers. The statement is made that the organization will seek to protect and conserve the interests of all. The tentative draft of the constitution provides the following objects and conditions for membership:

- (1) Co-operation of producers and distributors (1) consumers; (2) scientific and public authorities in the production, supervision and distribution of pure foods.
- (2) To promote adequate and uniform legislation providing for the establishment of grades and standards based on the food value, cleanliness, safety and freedom from adulteration of all foods.
- (3) To support the Federal pure food law and the passage of such amendments or administrative regulations as are necessary to make said law more definite and to secure the passage of uniform State and municipal legislation for the control of foods in conformity with efficient Federal legislation.
- (4) To promote the welfare and efficiency of producers and manufacturers of pure food products through organization and co-operation.
- (5) To act as a clearing house for the exchange of ideas of practical, scientific and economic pure food thinkers and workers for the purpose of securing united action.
- (6) To promote correct and simple labeling of all food products in order that the consumer may have correct information regarding same.
- (7) To give recognition and market value to cleanliness, safety and honesty of food products, and to educate the consumer to recognize the same in the purchase of foods.
- (8) To condemn unfair methods of competition.

**DAVID MAYER,**

WHOLESALE COMMISSION DEALER IN  
ARGENTINE, AUSTRALIAN AND DOMESTIC

**529 and 531 WEST STREET, West Washington Market, NEW YORK.**

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Branches—42 to 48 Grace Avenue, West Washington Market, N. Y.; 12th Ave. and 131st St., New York City; 152 and 154 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
REFERENCES—NEW YORK COUNTY NATIONAL BANK, N. Y. CITY; MECHANICS BANK, CENTRAL BRANCH, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

**Beef, Veal, Mutton, Lamb, Pork, Poultry and Game,**

# HEARN West Fourteenth St., New York.

## NO MEATS BUT EVERYTHING GROCERIES IN LIQUORS DRY GOODS.

(9) To condemn unfair means of promoting legislation.

(10) To collect, tabulate, study and discuss facts pertinent to pure foods and to disseminate such knowledge among public health authorities, producers, distributors and the general public.

(11) To secure sufficient appropriations and proper organization of Federal, State and municipal authorities for the proper enforcement of pure food regulations.

### A NEW SAVING FOR THE BUTCHER.

A new super-cooling system which is claimed to be of vast benefit to butchers, grocers and delicatessen dealers, and which is said to pay for itself in one season, is that put on the market by the Efficiency Metal Products Company, of 220 West Forty-second street, New York City. Simplicity, durability and cleanliness are claims made for it; also that it increases and insures perfect refrigeration and keeps the refrigerator in far more wholesome condition. As the steam radiator radiates heat, the ice water radiator shelves radiate cold and give increased refrigeration.

This apparatus can be installed in any butcher's ice house, old or new, large or small, at a moderate cost, and it is said it cuts down ice bills fully one-third. It is also said to give cut beef the fine natural red color that is so soon lost in the ordinary cooler, and mutton, pork and lamb retain their natural color and hold it so that no trimming is necessary for several days.

This alone would make it valuable for the butcher, as the saving in trimmings alone almost pays the cost of installing it in one season, not to speak of the benefits of having the ice work twice. As ice water possesses more than half as much value for refrigeration as is given out by the ice itself, fully one-third of the refrigeration efficiency which is usually lost can be saved automatically by having the ice water circulate through the butcher's ice house.

This is really a valuable by-product that has been going to waste for years. The great Chicago packing plants are now maintained on the profits from the by-products of the animals killed for meat. The profits from these by-products have enabled frugal and far-sighted men to become rich. Yet the percentage value of the by-products in the meat business is far less than the ice water by-product of the melting ice in refrigerators.

Many butchers who have used this kind of shelving in the past two years claim a saving in their ice bills of 30 per cent., which can be readily understood when it is shown that such an ice house has remained cold for

some time after the ice has melted in the ice chamber. These shelves are easy to adjust, easy to keep clean and seem to be reasonable in price. Any butcher can understand at a glance how practical and important this super-cooling system seems to be. These shelves are manufactured by the Efficiency Metal Products Company, Inc., of No. 220 West Forty-second street, New York City.

### NET WEIGHT REGULATIONS.

(Continued from page 15.)

(i) The following tolerances and variations from the quantity of the contents marked on the package shall be allowed:

(1) Discrepancies due exclusively to errors in weighing, measuring or counting which occur in packing conducted in compliance with good commercial practice.

(2) Discrepancies due exclusively to differences in the capacity of bottles and similar containers resulting solely from unavoidable difficulties in manufacturing such bottles or containers so as to be of uniform capacity: Provided, That no greater tolerance shall be allowed in case of bottles or similar containers which, because of their design, cannot be made of approximate uniform capacity than is allowed in case of bottles or similar containers which can be manufactured so as to be of approximate uniform capacity.

(3) Discrepancies in weight or measure, due exclusively to differences in atmospheric conditions in various places, and which unavoidably result from the ordinary and customary exposure of the packages to evaporation or to the absorption of water.

Discrepancies under classes (1) and (2) of this paragraph shall be as often above as below the marked quantity. The reasonableness of discrepancies under class (3) of this paragraph will be determined on the facts in each case.

### J-M INSULATING MATERIALS

J-M Pure Cork Sheets J-M Granulated Cork  
J-M Impregnated Cork Boards J-M Hair Felt  
J-M Mineral Wool J-M Weatherite Paper

Write us as to your requirements.

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NEW YORK AND EVERY LARGE CITY.

(j) A package containing two avoirdupois ounces of food or less is "small" and shall be exempt from marking in terms of weight.

(k) A package containing one fluid ounce of food or less is "small" and shall be exempt from marking in terms of measure.

(l) When a package is not required by paragraph (g) to be marked in terms of either weight or measure, and the units of food therein are six or less, it shall, for the purpose of this regulation, be deemed "small" and shall be exempt from marking in terms of numerical count.

W. G. McADOO,  
Secretary of the Treasury.  
D. F. HOUSTON,  
Secretary of Agriculture.  
WILLIAM C. REDFIELD,  
Secretary of Commerce.

Washington, D. C., May 11, 1914.

### OHIO BUTCHERS AND NET WEIGHTS.

Ohio State authorities have sent out a notice addressed to "butchers, packers and other dealers," informing them that the new State net weight law will be strictly enforced after May 15. This law requires the gross, tare and net weights to be stamped on the packages, but the authorities state that only the net weight of the article sold will be officially required. The law provides a penalty of six months in jail, a \$500 fine or both.

## Argentine and Australian Meat and Meat Food Products Our Specialty

ON account of having freezers and cold storage facilities in all branches, we are in a position to handle them regularly and in large quantities. If you have anything to offer, get in communication with us.

MAIN OFFICE: 10th Avenue, 13th to 14th Sts., N. Y.

#### BRANCHES:

449-451 West 13th St., N. Y.

131st Street and 12th Avenue, N. Y.

643-645 Brook Avenue, N. Y.

189-191 Ft. Greene Pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.

**CONRON BROS. COMPANY**  
WHOLESALE DEALERS



# NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

## LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steer.....	\$8.00@9.35
Poor to fair native steers.....	6.75@7.90
Oxen and stags.....	6.00@8.00
Bulls.....	5.50@6.00
Cows.....	3.50@7.75
Good to choice native steers one year ago..	7.70@8.75

## LIVE CALVES.

Live veal, com. to choice, per 100 lbs.....	8.50@11.50
Live calves, Western, per 100 lbs.....	—@—
Live veal calves, buttermilks and fed, per 100 lbs.....	6.00@7.50
Live veal calves, culls.....	6.00@8.00

## LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, spring, Md.....	@10.50
Live lambs, choice.....	8.10@8.85
Live sheep, ewes, clipped.....	4.25@5.25
Live sheep, wethers, clipped, per 100 lbs..	@8.00

## LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@9.05
Hogs, medium.....	@9.05
Hogs, 170 lbs.....	@9.15
Pigs.....	@9.15
Rough.....	8.05@8.15

## DRESSED BEEF.

### CITY DRESSED.

Choice, native heavy.....	13½@14
Choice, native light.....	13@13½
Native, common to fair.....	12½@13

### WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy.....	13½@14
Choice native light.....	13@13½
Native, common to fair.....	12½@13
Choice Western, heavy.....	@13
Choice Western, light.....	@12½
Common to fair Texas.....	@12
Good to choice helpers.....	@12½
Common to fair helpers.....	12@12½
Choice cows.....	11½@12
Common to fair cows.....	@11½
Fleshy bologna bulls.....	@11½

## BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs.....	15@16½	17@18
No. 2 ribs.....	13½@14½	16@17
No. 3 ribs.....	11½@12½	15@16
No. 1 loins.....	15@16½	@18
No. 2 loins.....	13½@14½	@17
No. 3 loins.....	11½@12½	@15
No. 1 hinds and ribs.....	@15	15½@15½
No. 2 hinds and ribs.....	@14½	14½@15
No. 3 hinds and ribs.....	@14	14@14½
No. 1 rounds.....	13@13½	@13
No. 2 rounds.....	12@12½	@12½
No. 3 rounds.....	11½@12	@12
No. 1 chucks.....	11½@12	@13
No. 2 chucks.....	10½@11	@12
No. 3 chucks.....	9½@10	@11½

## DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb..	@17½
Veals, county dressed, per lb.....	@16½
Western calves, choice.....	@15½
Western calves, fair to good.....	@14½
Western calves, common.....	@13½
Grassers and buttermilks.....	@13

## DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@11½
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	@11½
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@12½
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@12½
Pigs.....	@12½

## DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.....	@21
Lambs, choice.....	@17
Lambs, good.....	@16
Lambs, medium to good.....	@15
Sheep, choice.....	@12½
Sheep, medium to good.....	@11½
Sheep, culls.....	@9

## PROVISIONS.

### (Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.....	@16½
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.....	@15½
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.....	@15½
Smoked picnic, light.....	@13½
Smoked picnic, heavy.....	@13
Smoked shoulders.....	@13

Smoked bacon, boneless.....	@18
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	@17
Dried beef sets.....	@29
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	@19
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	@14½

## FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city.....	16@19½
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	15½@19
Fresh pork tenderloins.....	@33
Frozen pork tenderloins.....	@28
Shoulders, city.....	@14
Shoulders, Western.....	@13½
Butts, regular.....	@15
Butts, boneless.....	@17½
Fresh hams, city.....	@17
Fresh hams, Western.....	16½@17
Fresh picnic hams.....	@12½

## BONES, HOOF AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs. per 100 pcs.....	\$95.00@100.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per 100 pcs.....	80.00@85.00
Black hoofs, per ton.....	40.00@45.00
Striped hoofs, per ton.....	50.00@55.00
White hoofs, per ton.....	95.00@97.50
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per 100 pcs.....	90.00@100.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over.....	280.00@285.00

## BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	@14½c. a pound
Fresh cow tongues.....	12½@13c. a pound
Calves' heads, scalded.....	45@50c. apiece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	45@90c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	25@30c. a pound
Calves' livers.....	@25c. a pound
Beef kidneys.....	@15c. apiece
Mutton kidneys.....	@8c. apiece
Livers, beef.....	@12c. a pound
Oxtails.....	@15c. apiece
Hearts, beef.....	@6c. a pound
Rolls, beef.....	@27c. a pound
Tenderloin, beef, Western.....	20@35c. a pound
Lamb's fries.....	8@8½c. a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings.....	15½@16c. a pound
Blade meat.....	@12½c. a pound

## BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@3½
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@6
Shop bones, per cwt.....	25@35

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	@90
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	@70
Sheep, imp., per bundle.....	@60
Sheep, domestic, wide, per bundle.....	@70
Sheep, domestic, medium, per bundle.....	@50
Sheep, domestic, narrow med., per bundle.....	@25
Hog, American, free of salt, tes. or bbls., per lb., f. o. s. New York.....	@70
Hog, extra narrow selected, per lb.....	@70
Hog, middles.....	@11
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	@20
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@30
Beef bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	@25
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@75
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	@75
Beef wassands, per 1,000, No. 1s.....	@7½
Beef wassands, per 1,000, No. 2s.....	@4

## SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	19½	21½
Pepper, Sing., black.....	12½	14½
Pepper, Penang, white.....	17½	19½
Pepper, red Zanzibar.....	14	17
Allspice.....	5½	7½
Cinnamon.....	16	20
Coriander.....	6	8
Cloves.....	17	20
Ginger.....	9	12
Mace.....	67	72

## SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	4½@5
Refined—Granulated.....	@5
Crystals.....	5½@6½
Powdered.....	@5½

## GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	@.26
No. 2 skins.....	@.24
No. 3 skins.....	@.14
Branded skins.....	@.18
Ticky skins.....	@.18
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	@.24
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	@.22
No. 1, 12½-14.....	@2.80
No. 2, 12½-14.....	@2.55
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14.....	@2.45
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14.....	@2.20
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	@2.85
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	@2.70
No. 1 B. M. kips.....	@2.20
No. 2 B. M. kips.....	@2.10
No. 1, heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@3.70
No. 2, heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@3.45
Branded kips.....	@1.90
Heavy branded kips.....	@2.25
Ticky kips.....	@2.15
Heavy ticky kips.....	@2.50

## DRESSED POULTRY.

### FRESH KILLED

Turkeys—	
Dry-picked, avg. per lb.....	@20
Chickens—	
Broilers, in bbls., fancy.....	30@40
Roasting.....	17@22
Fowl—Dry packed, 12 to box—	
Western boxes, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-picked.....	@19
Western boxes, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz., dry-picked.....	17@17½
Fowl—bbls.—	
Western, northerly, dry-pkd., 4 lbs. avg.....	@17½
Southern and S. W., dry-pick., 4 lbs. avg.....	@16½
Other Poultry—	
Old Cocks, per lb.....	@14
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.....	4.00@4.25

## LIVE POULTRY.

Broilers.....	32@35
Fowls, via freight, choice.....	@17½
Fowls, via express.....	@17½
Roosters, old and young.....	11@11½
Ducks, West. and So., per lb.....	@14
Geese, per lb., South. and West.....	@11
Guineas, each.....	@35

## BUTTER.

Creamery, Extras.....	26@26½
Creamery, Firsts.....	24@25½
Process, Extras.....	20½@21
Process, Firsts.....	18½@19½

## EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras.....	22½@23
Fresh gathered store, packed firsts.....	21½@22
Fresh gathered, firsts.....	20½@21½
Fresh gathered, seconds.....	20@20½
Fresh gathered, dirties.....	19@19½
Fresh gathered, checks.....	18½@19

## FERTILIZER MARKETS.

### BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Concentrated tankage, Chicago.....	@2.60
Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	21.00@21.50
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	25.00@25.00
Hoof meal, per unit, Chicago.....	@2.70
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine, f. o. b. Chicago, prompt.....	@3.20
Dried blood, f. o. b. New York.....	@3.35
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	2.17½@2.20
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York.....	25.00@26.00
Dried tankage, N. Y., 11 to 12 per cent. ammonia, f. o. b. New York.....	3.30 and 10c.
Tankage, 11 and 15 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago, prompt.....	3.10 and 10c.
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	7.00@7.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, New York.....	nominal
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14% ammonia and about 10% B. Phos. Lime, c. l. f. Charleston and New York.....	3.40 and 10c.
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid).....	nominal
Sulphate ammonia, gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar., 25%.....	2.67½@2.70
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs., spot, guar., 25%.....	@2.85
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50@7.70
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,240 lbs.....	3.50@3.75
The same, dried.....	3.75@4.00

